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THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

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Floyd C. Shoemaker, Editor

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MORE COMMENTS ON THE SOCIETY AND THE REVIEW

The *Review* affords me many delightful hours. It is a beautiful quarterly, and I open each one with great anticipation.—O. H. PEARSON, Fresno, Calif.

The *Review* is one of the few magazines that I read from cover to cover. It always has a lot of interesting historical material.—WILLIAM L. BRADSHAW, Columbia.

Missouri has a proud and colorful history and we are indebted to you who keeps the past so glowingly alive for us.—OLGA GILBREATH, Parkville.

I do not want to miss any of the splendid articles that appear in the *Review*.—JAMES MELSON JONES, St. Joseph.

Thank you very much for the many moments of pleasure I obtain from the *Missouri Historical Review*.—ROBERT L. MCBEE, Kansas City.

I want to offer my congratulations on an especially fine historical publication.—A. R. HIGGINS, Quincy, Ill.

Thanks for the enlightening articles on "Missouri's Proslavery Fight for Kansas," in fact for all the interest crammed between the pages of each issue.—SAM HEUST, Higginsville.

Let me say again that I thoroughly delight in the *Missouri Historical Review*. It grows better all the time.—DOROTHY L. CUTTING, Kansas City.

I regard it highly for its form, attractiveness, and most of all perhaps for its impressive number of readers.—TED R. WORLEY, Editor, *The Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, Little Rock, Ark.

God grant you length of years, so that you can keep up your good work with *The Missouri Historical Review*. All Missouri is proud of it.—ALBERT J. PROKES, St. Louis.

Congratulations on the *Review*, which is very handsome lately and which I always read with interest.—MRS. MARK HALE, Iowa City, Iowa.

I enjoy the *Review* very much and read it from cover to cover.—MRS. GEORGE W. CONNELL, Columbia.

I greatly enjoy the *Review* and I feel honored as a past president and present director of the Kansas society to be a member of your Society.—F. W. BRINKERHOFF, Pittsburg, Kans.

I shall continue to cheer the *Review*.—MRS. FRED BLASCHKE, Washington, D. C.

I belong to one of the pioneer families of north Missouri, and find much of interest in the pages of the *Review*.—J. T. HIGGINS, Gilman City.

[I] express my humble praise for the outstanding brilliance and excellence of the *Review*, the result of your most intelligent, inspired, and tireless efforts, which also have made the State Historical Society of Missouri to shine as a great star!—ALBERT HENRY HINDMAN, Kansas City.

I cannot restrain myself from writing you my compliments and congratulations on the beautiful cover on the April issue of the *Review*.—BEN F. SEWARD, Kansas City.

I enjoy every issue. It's good!—MRS. STEPHEN C. TAMMANY, St. Louis.

I desire to commend you very highly for the excellent job which you are doing as our editor of the *Missouri Historical Review*.—CARSON G. CARMICHAEL, Shelbyville.

I am a member of the Society and an avid reader of the *Review*. Every issue is extremely interesting.—TIERA FARROW, Kansas City.

I have repeatedly said that a dollar for a subscription to the *Missouri Historical Review* is the best investment a person can make.—WILLIAM T. MYERS, Hannibal.

Just a word to express my very real pleasure in the *Missouri Historical Review*. . . my interest in the field, with particular emphasis on Missouri history, has only increased with the years and my service in the Congress.—RICHARD BOLLING, Washington, D. C.

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MISSOURI'S NEW PROGRAM FOR HIGHWAY HISTORIC MARKING

DIRECTED BY FLOYD. C. SHOEMAKER*

INSCRIPTIONS COMPILED BY RUBY M. ROBINS**

PART I

When Missouri adopted a state-wide policy for placing historical markers along her major highways in 1951, she joined 36 other states in a highly popular and useful practice. The nation-wide use of the roadside historical marker developed as prideful states became aware of the importance of showing their historic sites, achievements, and natural wonders to the vast, ever-changing motoring public on their highways. The popularity of the roadside historical marker lies not only in its ability to point out sites of interest but also in its capacity to give the traveler and the local citizen a feeling of identity with his environment and a feeling of the continuity of American history.

The first state to adopt a program for marking historic sites along its highways on a state-wide basis was Virginia in 1927; but patriotic and other groups had been active in placing roadside markers in various states including Virginia long before this. Missouri's first markers along or near her highways were some 60 granite boulders installed during 1910 to 1913 under a program paid for by the state and sponsored by the Missouri State Society of the D. A. R. which also supplied the inscriptions. The Boon's¹ Lick Trail from St. Louis and St. Charles to Franklin on the Missouri River and the Santa Fe Trail from Franklin to New Santa Fe on the state's western border were marked in this program. From 1915 to 1917, the State Society of the D. A. R. erected and paid for nine more boulders marking El Camino Real (King's Highway) from New Madrid in southeast Missouri to St. Louis.

The next historical markers to be erected along the highways of Missouri were sponsored and paid for by George A. Mahan while

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¹The spelling of Boon's Lick is variable. Other forms are Boonslick, Boone's Lick, and Booneslick. Boon's Lick (sometimes Boonslick) seems to have been in most common use in early days. It is found in the early laws; in the titles of the *Franklin Missouri Intelligencer* and *Boon's Lick Advertiser* established in 1819 and the *Fayette Boon's Lick Times*, established in 1840; and in early travel accounts such as *Bradbury's Travels* (1809-1811), *Faux's Journal* (1818-1819), and *James' account of S. H. Long's Expedition* (1819-1820).

president of the State Historical Society of Missouri. The State Historical Society wrote the inscriptions for these markers, 29 of which were installed along U. S. Highway 36 and four on U. S. 61 near Hannibal, in 1931. At that time U. S. 36, connecting Hannibal and St. Joseph, became one of the first cross-state highways in the Middle West to be marked. Following the erection of these markers, no program for placing historical markers along Missouri's highways was in effect until the recent adoption of a state-wide standardized marking program was brought about through the efforts and under the sponsorship of the State Historical Society.

Magnificent Missouri at mid-century was sorely in need of highway historical markers to give recognition to its French and Spanish colonial background; its settlement by the Americans; its record of "firsts" west of the Mississippi; its part in the great fur trading and exploring expeditions; its position as the second state formed from the Louisiana Purchase; its major role in the settlement of the West; its prominent towns and cities; its world famous personages; and its land, abundant in mineral wealth, fertile soil, and scenic wonders. Daniel Boone and the Boon's Lick Country, the beginnings of the Santa Fe and Oregon trails, the Missouri mule, the Pony Express, and Mark Twain, are a few of the facets of Missouri history that attract world attention, yet some of these, and many other popular features, were not marked for Missourians and the out-of-state highway traveler.

Well aware of Missouri's need for state-wide, standardized, highway historical marking, the State Historical Society, in determining how such a program should be organized in Missouri, made a national survey of highway marker programs. The results of this first national survey ever made on historic marking along U. S. highways were presented by Mr. Shoemaker at a panel discussion on highway marking at the September, 1949, meeting in Burlington, Vt., of the American Association for State and Local History. From this survey, and from Arthur Wilcox's "Historic Marking Along Highways of America" (*Civic Comment*, 1951), guiding principals were later developed for Missouri's program. These two surveys, based on the experiences of 36 states, were especially helpful in showing pitfalls to be avoided and desirable features to be adopted.

Missouri's first state-wide highway historical marker program was inaugurated in 1951 when the Society's appropriation for the biennium covered this purpose. With this appropriation, it became the Society's duty to select the sites to be marked, buy the markers, and write the inscriptions. By agreement with the State Highway

Commission, that body became the agency for obtaining and preparing a specific location for the marker, installing it, and maintaining both the marker and location. This is a similar policy to those followed successfully by many states represented in the two surveys.

As the first step in inaugurating Missouri's marker program, the Society made a state-wide survey of historic subjects suitable for marking. A list of some 400 events, places, and personages was compiled from sources in the Society's library and from suggestions sent in by the public contacted by letter and newspaper publicity. These events, personages, and places were then grouped geographically, in relation to highway placement, and categorically, and a master list compiled. From this master list, a smaller one of well over one hundred items of primary state-wide importance was made. This smaller list was submitted to the Finance Committee of the Society, and from it the committee and the Secretary of the Society chose 28 sites to be marked for the 1951-1953 biennium. This same procedure and number of sites to be marked continues the program in the 1953-1955 biennium. The list of sites chosen to be marked is submitted to the Highway Commission for approval from the point of marker placement.

The guiding principal in selecting sites to be marked along Missouri's highways is the measure of the state-wide importance of the site. Under Missouri's program, "historical" is considered in its broadest meaning. Subjects relating to geology, geography, archaeology, as well as to cultural, social, political, and economic achievements are considered along with the purely historical event. Highway markers are not commemorative though they may tell of a commemorative site.

Several problems in highway marking had to be considered in planning Missouri's program. Experience of other states has shown that many small markers strung along the edge of the highway have a dulling effect, cannot be read from cars traveling 40 or more miles an hour, and are a traffic hazard. To overcome these problems, Missouri has made use of a large accumulative or area marker erected on a highway turnout or in a roadside park. The large marker in a turnout or park gives the motorist a restful pause from the tension of speed, while he reads of the importance of the area in which he is traveling. For a traveler to bring back a small part of the wealth of the American heritage he has gone forth to see, he must take with him the "wealth" of an inquiring mind and time for observation.

Realizing that the physical appearance of a marker must be handsome and that it must be of sound structural material, the Society, profiting from the experiences of other states, chose a cast aluminum alloy material with a baked enamel finish. Research has shown that this type of marker is easy to maintain, is highly durable, and is exceptionally attractive. Since Missouri's markers do accumulative marking for an area, they are double-faced with an inscription surface of 72 inches by 54 inches on each side. The baked enamel finish selected is national blue in color and the 1½ inch lettering is in 23 carat gold, a highly durable metal in all types of weather. As an identifying mark, the state seal in color is carried at the top of both sides of the marker.

The inscriptions on Missouri's markers, written in a telegraphic style to suit the rigid limitations of space and length of line, are generally keyed to some site, event, or personage in the locality in which they are placed. Written for an accumulative marker, the inscriptions carry a wide range of information on sites of interest, historic events, outstanding achievements, and characteristics of the land within the orbit of the marker. The text carried on each side of the marker is a unit in itself, yet each side complements the other. As each inscription was drafted, it was sent to local historians for comment and suggestion and much valuable help was given Missouri's highway historical marker program by these interested people. Every effort has been made to present Missouri accurately and interestingly so that Missourians may experience an awareness of their State's great and varied history as they see it represented on highway historical markers.

Markers completed in the 1951-1953 biennium are titled: Altenburg, Arrow Rock, Boonville-Franklin, Daniel Boone and Gottfried Duden, Cape Girardeau, Columbia, Fort Davidson, Fort Orleans, Fort Osage, Gallatin, Independence, Jefferson City, Joplin, Kansas City, Kirksville, Lexington, Liberty, Louisiana, Mark Twain (Birthplace, Florida, Mo.), Neosho, New Madrid, Rolla, St. Charles, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Springfield, and Trenton.

The inscriptions on these markers will be printed in the *Review* in installments beginning with this issue. Carried at the bottom of each side of the marker, but not reproduced here, is the information, "Erected by State Historical Society of Missouri and State Highway Commission, 1953." A line is used here to separate the two sides of the marker inscription.

ALTENBURG

Some 700 Saxon Lutherans settled, 1839, in Perry County and formed the parishes of Altenburg, Wittenburg, Dresden, Seelitz, Frohna, and one settlement, Johannsburg, in Cape Girardeau County. The community of Paitzdorf (Uniontown) was organized, 1840.

The Saxons came to Missouri mainly for the purpose of freeing themselves from the Saxon State Church. Under their pastor, Martin Stephan, they formed an emigration society (Auswanderungs-Gesellschaft) with an \$88,000 communal fund. 665 members sailed from Bremen, 1838, in five chartered ships for St. Louis by way of New Orleans. One of the ships was lost at sea. Other members joined the group in Missouri and a number of them remained in St. Louis and founded a parish there.

The immigrants bought 4,475 acres of Perry County land with \$9,234 from the communal fund. The colony survived the physical hardships of settlement and the spiritual blow of finding Martin Stephan, their pastor, a false leader. After his exile from the colony, the group was led by the great pastor, C. F. W. Walther.

Of the original settlements made by the Saxons in Perry County, Altenburg, Frohna, Wittenburg, and Uniontown survive. From the Saxon colonists, probably most distinct of German cultural groups to settle in the U. S., have come the Missouri Synod, one of the largest Lutheran bodies in the nation, and outstanding Concordia Seminary.

The first Evangelical Lutheran seminary west of the Mississippi River, Concordia was founded, 1839, near Altenburg in the Dresden community. The school building, called the Log Cabin College, was moved to Altenburg across from the impressive Trinity Lutheran Church, 1912, and is kept as a memorial museum. The seminary was removed to St. Louis, 1849. A replica of the first building is on the campus there.



First Evangelical Lutheran College



**Grand Tower Island, Also Called
Rock of the Cross**

Some two miles below Wittenburg, early river landing of the colonists, is Grand Tower Island, a mass of limestone rising 85 feet out of the Mississippi River. The "Island" is also known as Cap St. Cosme and Rock of the Cross, for there, Dec. 12, 1698, Catholic missionary priests De Montigny, Davion, and St. Cosme planted a cross.

The Allenburg marker stands in the old schoolyard across from Trinity Lutheran Church in Allenburg. Route A off U. S. Highway 61.



Pohl—State Highway Department

Arrow Rock Tavern

ARROW ROCK

At the edge of Arrow Rock State Park stands this pioneer town as a memorial to the Boon's Lick Country and the expanding frontier. In the 24-acre park are Arrow Rock Tavern, built by Joseph Huston, ca. 1834, for travelers on the Santa Fe Trail, restored and operated as a museum and inn by the State Society of D. A. R. and the State of

Missouri; Arrow Rock Academy museum, a former girls' school, chartered, 1843; a "one-man" jail; the state-restored George C. Bingham House; and other sites.

Southwest of town are Sappington and Arrow Rock cemeteries; Sappington and Marmaduke houses; Nathaniel B. Tucker home, "Ardmore"; site of Thomas A. Smith's prairie farm, "Experiment." Some 12 miles southeast is grave of fur trader William H. Ashley, Missouri's first lieutenant governor. Across the river is Boon's Lick, where Daniel Boone's sons boiled salt probably as early as 1807.

Near town lived Dr. John Sappington, noted for his "Anti-Fever (quinine) Pills," author first medical book west of Mississippi, founder of Sappington School Fund; and Governors M. M. and John S. Marmaduke, and C. F. Jackson.

This ancient site was noted by explorers and travelers. The Frenchman D'anville marked Pierre à Fleche (Fr. Arrow Rock) on his map of the Missouri River, 1755; the Lewis and Clark Expedition noted the site, 1804; and S. H. Long of the Yellowstone Expedition, 1819, said that it got its name from the Indians' using the outcropping flint to point their arrows.

A blockhouse, which also served as an Indian trading post, was built and operated here, 1813-1814, by George C. Sibley, trading agent from Fort Osage (Missouri). Also in the area were Cox's Fort, McMahan's Fort, and across the river Cooper's Fort—family defenses in the War of 1812.

In 1821 William Becknell crossed the river here, at what became Santa Fe Crossing, on the first successful trading expedition to Santa Fe.

Laid out as New Philadelphia in 1829, and later renamed Arrow Rock, the town served as seat of Saline County for one year, 1839. During the Civil War a part of the town was burned.

The Arrow Rock marker stands in Arrow Rock State Park across from Arrow Rock Tavern. State Highway 41A.

BOONVILLE

FRANKLIN

Boonville, early prosperous river town, was first settled, 1810, by Hannah Cole, a widow, and her 9 children. A neighborhood fort was built at her place in the War of 1812. In 1817 the town, named for Daniel Boone, was laid out and became the seat of newly organized Cooper County, named for Sarshall Cooper, pioneer. Here was the first State fair in Missouri, 1853. On June 17, 1861, here, in the first engagement of the Civil War in Missouri, Federals under Lyon defeated State Guard under Marmaduke.

Thespian Hall (now Lyric), oldest theater in use west of the Alleghenies, was built, 1855-57. Kemper Military School opened as a boarding school, 1844; and the Episcopal Church was built, 1846. In 1889 the Missouri Training School for Boys was opened. Here lived David Barton, U. S. Senator, 1821-1831; Lon V. Stephens,



Thespian Hall As It Looked in 1867

governor, 1897-1901; and the journalist and educator, Walter Williams.

Here, where Hannah Cole once operated a ferry, 2 bridges cross the river. On the north bank was "Old" Franklin, Boon's Lick Trail end and start of Santa Fe Trail.

Franklin, founded across the river from Boonville, 1816, was once the metropolis of the Boon's Lick Country, a central Missouri region taking its name from a salt lick in the area worked by the sons of Daniel Boone. Here was the first land office north of the Missouri River, 1818, and the first newspaper, 1819, the "Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser." First steamboat up the Missouri, the "Independence," docked, 1819. From 1817-28 Franklin served as seat of Howard Co. Encroachment of the river brought town abandonment beginning with the laying out of New Franklin, 1828.



Victor Higgins Capitol Lunette—Photo by Massie

Steamboat Independence Arriving at Franklin, May 28, 1819

From Franklin, William Becknell, "Father of the Santa Fe Trail," led, 1821, the first successful trading expedition to Santa Fe and took the first wagons over the route, 1822. Jacks and jennets brought back were the founding stock of Missouri's mules.

John Miller, governor, 1826-32, lived here, and here Kit Carson was apprenticed to a saddler and George Caleb Bingham's father ran a hotel. In the vicinity are sites of family forts of the War of 1812.

The Boonville-Franklin marker stands in the Forts of 1812 Roadside Park, east of Boonville. U. S. Route 40.

DANIEL BOONE

Daniel Boone, universal symbol of the American frontier, was 65 when he came to Upper Louisiana, now Missouri, 1799. His wife Rebecca was 60. The Spanish lieutenant governor granted Boone 845 acres nearby here on Femme Osage Creek.

Boone did not settle on this grant, instead he and his wife made their home with their children. Two of their sons, Daniel Morgan and Nathan, held land in the locality of the Femme Osage, near the present Matson and Defiance in St. Charles County. Their daughter and son-in-law, Jemima and Flanders Callaway, lived near the present Marthasville in Warren County.

Boone served as syndic or judge for the Femme Osage settlements, 1800-1804. Near the Nathan Boone House, still standing, five miles from Defiance, is site of "Judgment Elm" where Boone is said to have held court.

The trace to the saline in Howard County where Daniel Morgan and Nathan boiled salt about 1807 became the Boon's Lick Trail. In the War of 1812, Daniel Morgan was a captain and Nathan a major in the Missouri Rangers.



Portrait by Alonzo Chappel

Daniel Boone and His Dog



Massie—Mo. Resources Div.

Nathan Boone House Where Daniel Boone Died



Monument at First Gravesites of Daniel and Rebecca Boone

Daniel Boone died at the home of his son Nathan, 1820, and was buried beside his wife, Rebecca Bryan Boone, overlooking Missouri River near Marthasville. In 1845 the bodies were removed to Frankfort, Ky. A marker stands at the original gravesites.

GOTTFRIED DUDEN (1785-1855), German scholar and humanitarian, came to Missouri, 1824, to investigate opportunities for German immigrants on the American frontier. Near the present Dutzow in Warren County is the site of his farm. Nathan Boone, his neighbor, spent some time with Duden showing him the countryside.



Courtesy Judge Walter J. Voelkerding and the Hon. Elroy C. Kehr. Chick Photo, Dutzow, Mo.

Site of Duden's Warren County Farm in Lake Creek Valley with Duden's Hill in Foreground. The Farm Now Belongs to Judge and Mrs. Walter J. Voelkerding

In 1827 Duden returned to Germany. Here he published a *Report* which pictured Missouri an ideal spot and inspired a large German immigration to the State. Followers of Duden settled mainly in St. Charles and Warren counties. Many members of the Giessen (immigration) Society settled in Warren County, 1834.

Nearby Warrenton has been county seat of Warren Co., since 1835. Here was German Methodist Central Wesleyan College, chartered, 1864. Marthasville Seminary was chartered, 1855, as German Evangelical Missouri College.

The Daniel Boone marker stands in a turnout three miles east of Warrenton. U. S. Highway 40.

CAPE GIRARDEAU

Founded as an Indian trading post, 1793, by French Canadian Louis Lorimier. Probably named for Girardot, a trader at Cape Rock.

In 1795 Lorimier became commandant of Cape Girardeau District, most American of the 5 Spanish districts, later one of Missouri's first 5 counties. Germans from the states also settled here. Shawnee and Delaware Indians were given Spanish land grants nearby to act as a buffer against the Osages.

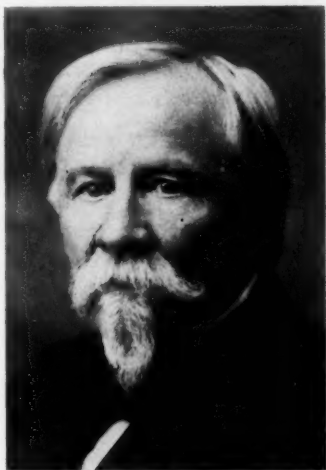
At time of American occupation, 1804, the district was third in population of the 5 districts, yet had no white village. Lorimier laid out town of Cape Girardeau, 1806, to be the seat of government. Delay in honoring his Spanish land grant halted growth.

The county seat was then moved 10 miles to Jackson, 1814. Established there were a U. S. Land Office, 1818; a newspaper, *Missouri Herald*, 1819; an academy, 1820; and State's first long distance telephone line, 1877. Near Jackson were organized a German Reformed church, 1803; Bethel Baptist and McKendree Methodist churches, 1806. McKendree Methodist Chapel, 1819, is oldest Protestant building in Missouri.

Cape Girardeau grew rapidly after the Lorimier land grant was confirmed, 1836. Here were established St. Vincent's College, 1843; Washington Female Seminary, 1849; and Southeast Missouri State College, 1873. The college has a notable museum.



Tomb of Don Louis Lorimier



Louis Houck, Historian and Railroad Builder

Union forces occupied the town, 1861-1863, and built defense forts, A, B, C, D. In 1863 the Federals under McNeil repulsed a Confederate attack under command of Marmaduke. Among well marked historic sites in town is Fort D.

In Lorimier Cemetery are graves of the town founder Louis Lorimier; U. S. Senator Alexander Buckner; and notable builder of railroads and Missouri historian Louis Houck.

The town benefits from a large cement plant; Federal River Improvement program; and Little River Drainage project. The bridge across the Mississippi was dedicated, 1928.

Lovely Ten Mile Garden connects county seat Jackson with Cape Girardeau. El Camino Real or King's Highway, 1789, served Cape Girardeau in early days.

The Cape Girardeau marker stands in a turnout between Cape Girardeau and Jackson across from Memorial Cemetery. State Highway 25.

COLUMBIA

Columbia, educational center of Missouri, originated in the town of Smithton, laid out by the Smithton Land Company, 1819. By 1821, when the name was changed, the town was the seat of Boone Co., organized, 1820, and named for Daniel Boone who died that year in St. Charles Co., Missouri.



University Library and Home of State Historical Society of Missouri

Here, between St. Louis and Kansas City, in the famed old Boon's Lick Country, are the University of Missouri, chartered 1839, first state university west of Mississippi; Christian College, first school of college rank for women chartered in Missouri, 1851; and Stephens College, chartered 1857, which traces its beginnings to Columbia Female Academy, 1833.

The offices and outstanding Missouriiana library and historical art collections of the State Historical Society of Missouri are in Columbia. Founded in 1898, the Society has now the

largest state historical society membership in the U. S. Here also are the offices of the Missouri Press, Missouri State Teachers, and Missouri Farmers' associations; and here are the Ellis Fischel State Cancer, Boone Co., and University hospitals.

Columbia, settled mainly by Kentuckians and Virginians, in a beautiful scenic region, was early an educational center with several academies and a college by 1833.

When the Geyer Act created a state university, 1839, Columbia and Boone Co. won the location with a subscription of \$117,900. They again gave materially when the University became a land-grant college, first west of Mississippi, 1870. Expansion of the University stems from this date. Prior to this it suffered from Civil War unrest and occupation of this pro-Southern town by Union troops whose headquarters were at the University. Among prominent University divisions is the 1908 School of Journalism, first of its kind in the world.

Memorials on the campuses of Stephens and Christian colleges and the University honor the leaders and benefactors of the schools. Among sites of interest on the University campus are the columns of its first building; Thomas Jefferson gravestone; Memorial Tower; and Sanborn (Agr. Exper.) Field. In town are the old courthouse columns and a Boon's Lick Trail marker.



Columns, University of Missouri

The Columbia marker stands in a turnout at the eastern approach to Columbia. U. S. Highway 40.

FORT DAVIDSON

Surrounded by the rugged splendor of the highest peaks of the Missouri Ozarks, Arcadia Valley lies in the geologic center of the Ozarks, one of the world's oldest mountain regions. The valley towns are in an area settled in the iron mining boom of the 1840's-50's, when Pilot Knob here and Iron Mountain in nearby St. Francois County were thought to be of solid iron.

During the Civil War, the area was early occupied by Union forces to protect the Iron Mountain Railroad, completed between here and St. Louis, 1858. General U. S. Grant's first command post after his commission as a general was here, Aug. 8-18, 1861.



The Union Camp at Pilot Knob

Fort Davidson, the earthen redoubt here, was defended by over 1,000 Federals under General Thomas Ewing against some 12,000 Confederates under General Sterling Price, Sept. 27, 1864. As a result of the engagement here at Pilot Knob, Price lost over 1,200 men to Ewing's some 200, and was halted in his drive to St. Louis. The fort, built, 1863, named for Gen. J. W. Davidson, is owned by Clark National Forest and is maintained by the U. S. Forest Service.

Ironton was laid out as the seat of Iron County, 1857, and the courthouse was built, 1858-60. The first settler in the valley was Ephraim Stout about 1807, and Missouri's first working iron furnace, Ashebran's, was built on Stout's Creek about 1815. The town of Arcadia was laid out and the Methodist Episcopal Arcadia High School opened, 1849. Later sold, it reopened as today's Ursuline Academy, 1877. The Home for Aged Baptists was built, 1923. On Fort Hill was Civil War Fort Hovey, also called Curtis.

Before the Iron Mountain R. R. reached here, 1858, and the town of Pilot Knob was founded, iron ore was hauled over the 1843 Ste. Genevieve, Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob Plank Road. Graniteville was founded when the first large quarry opened, 1869.

Here are Taum Sauk, 1,772 feet, highest peak in Missouri; Evangeline Falls; shut-ins on Stout's Creek; Lake Killarney; Tip Top Mountain, 1,500 feet; Royal Gorge; "Elephant Rocks"; and other sites. The name Ozarks is from the French abbreviation, Aux Arcs, for Aux Arkansas, meaning on the river, at the post, or in the country of the Arkansas.

The Fort Davidson marker stands at Pilot Knob, Mo., in a highway turnout at Fort Davidson, one mile north of Ironton. State Highway 21.

FORT ORLEANS

Fort Orleans, first European post in the Missouri Valley, was built by the French explorer Etienne Véniard De Bourgmond on the Missouri River close by, a few miles above the mouth of the Grand, 1723-24. The exact location of the fort is not known.

De Bourgmond, friend of the Indian and author of the first navigation report on the Missouri River, 1714, was chosen to build the fort by a French trading concern, the Company of the Indies. The fort was to serve as a check to any advance by the Spanish from the Southwest and as a base for New Mexican and Indian trade. Some 40 men came with De Bourgmond on the fort building mission. Made Commandant on the Missouri, he was also in charge of making peace with the Comanche Indians.

A village of Missouri Indians was across the river from the fort. These Indians, of Souian stock, at one time called themselves Niutachis. They were probably first called Missouris, Algonquin for "he of the big canoe," by the Illinois Indians. The last of the Missouris died on the Oto Reservation in Oklahoma, 1907.

Westernmost outpost of France in what is now Missouri, the establishment at Fort Orleans included a chapel, first Catholic church in the Missouri Valley. The first resident priest was Abbé Mercier.

When the fort was built, De Bourgmond traveled into what is now central Kansas, 1724, where he fulfilled his commission to make peace with the Comanches. In 1725 he returned to France

taking several Indian chiefs and a young Missouri maiden along for a visit. The whole party delighted the French who called the girl "Princess of the Missouri," saw her baptized in Notre Dame, and married to a sergeant. De Bourgmond was made a noble and had for his coat of arms an Indian against a silver mountain.



E. L. Blumenschein Capitol Lunette—Photo by Walker

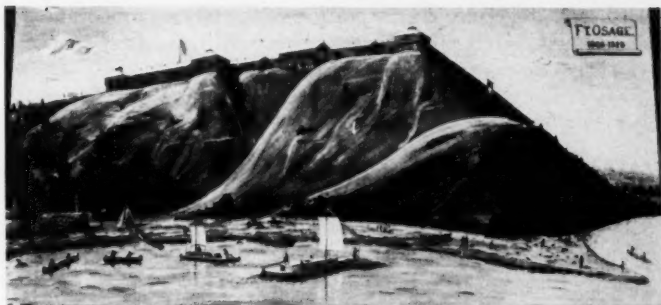
Return of the French Officer and His Indian Bride to Fort Orleans

De Bourgmond stayed in France, and in 1728 the fort was closed. Fort Orleans was built in territory claimed for France, 1682, and named Louisiana after Louis XIV by La Salle. France held the greater part of this claim 80 years, then ceded it, 1762, to Spain which held it 38 years, returning it to France, 1800, which sold it to the United States, 1803.

The Fort Orleans marker has not been installed at this time.

FORT OSAGE

Four miles north are restored buildings of Fort Osage, westernmost frontier outpost of the U. S. government until 1819. One of 28 fortified Indian trading posts or "factories" operated on our Indian frontiers, 1795-1822, to promote and protect national expansion. In 1808 men of the U. S. Infantry and of the Territorial Militia, directed by William Clark, began fort construction. The location was a strategic spot on the Missouri named Fort Point by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The fort was sometimes called Fort Clark.



Painting by George F. Green

Fort Osage

The Osage Purchase Line was set here, 1808. Great and Little Osages, obeying a summons to settle near the post, ceded their land east of a line from the fort south to the Arkansas and claims to land north of the Missouri. In return they received annuities, trading privileges, and other considerations.

Defended by blockhouses and a stockade, the post with George C. Sibley as trader or "factor" played an important part in opening the Louisiana Purchase to settlement and to trade. The fort was a port of entry to the West for fur expeditions and a last outpost for first successful expeditions to Santa Fe.

Federal survey of the famed Santa Fe Trail started from Fort Osage, 1825. George C. Sibley was one of survey commissioners.

Among famous guests at this frontier fort were the Lewis and Clark guide, Sacagawea; Mandan Chief Shahaka; fur traders Chouteau, Lisa, Henry, Menard, Hunt, Crooks, Ashley; naturalists Bradbury and Nuttall; and writer Brackenridge. Daniel Boone at 82 rested at this fort on his last long hunting trip.

Closed during the War of 1812, the fort was regarrisoned in 1815. In 1819 the Army's Yellowstone Expedition, with Long exploring party on steamer Western Engineer, moved the garrison to a post at Old Council Bluffs. The fort was shut down by the government, 1822, and abandoned, 1827. Jackson County settlers used fort timbers in building homes.

In 1836 Archibald Gamble bought the site and laid out a town he named Sibley in honor of the factor. In 1941 Jackson County

Court began the projected restoration of the fort as a monument to westward expansion. The project originated with and is sponsored by the Native Sons of Kansas City, Missouri.

The Fort Osage marker stands in the schoolyard at Buckner. U. S. Highway 24.

This is the first of a series of articles on Missouri's New Program for Highway Historic Marking. The next in the series will appear in the April REVIEW.

THE MADSTONE

BY ROBERT S. WITHERS¹

The science of medicine has had a most difficult time in freeing itself from the cloud of the supernatural and the influence of superstition in which it had its origin. In fact, in its more remote aspects the process has not been entirely successful even yet. Many medical advances have had to combat superstition. Whenever theory has become a successfully established fact, many a time-honored belief has been discarded reluctantly before eventually sinking into oblivion.

Since the beginning of time, hydrophobia has been one of the most dreaded afflictions that can be visited either on human or other form of animal life. The ancient theory was that it originated with dogs, and that dogs so afflicted could transmit it by the medium of their saliva to any animal they might bite. It was noted that afflicted animals were seized with an uncontrollable desire to bite anything within their reach, and they would go into convulsions at the sight of water.

From the dread of this malady and from a total lack of any remedy, the theory of the "mad stone" was evolved many centuries ago, and faith in such stones and their use in times of danger was abandoned reluctantly only a few decades ago, within the memory of many of us still living. In all cases that have come under my observation or to my knowledge, the origin of the madstone has been shrouded in mystery.



A Mad Dog Threw Terror Into the Countryside

¹ROBERT STEELE WITHERS, a native Missourian and a grandson of Abijah Withers, Clay County pioneers, has, since 1906, owned and occupied "Withers Farm," the family home near Liberty. Educated at William Jewell College, he has been closely identified with civic and business affairs in Liberty and was a member of the Missouri State Council of Defense and was county food administrator during World War I.

One theory often advanced is that they were formed by petrification in the stomachs of deer. Many theories have been handed down for generations in the same family, but the story of their origin has been lost, if it was ever really known. Madstones were considered a great asset to their localities. Ownership and location generally were advertised widely by word of mouth by the patients who had been treated. The stones usually were known by the names of their owners.

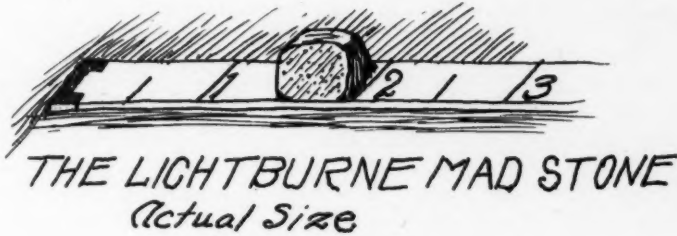
The only madstone in my own community was known as the "Lightburne stone." It is still in the possession of this same Clay County, Missouri, family. Many years ago there was one of these mysterious stones in Wyandotte, the present-day Kansas City, Kansas, which was known as the "McGee stone." The territory served by the Lightburne stone, roughly speaking, was the northwest quarter of Missouri. The story of this stone follows.

Lee Lightburne, the owner of the stone until the time of his death November 6, 1954, was a retired farmer who resided on his farm south of Liberty, Missouri, on the heights above the Missouri River. He was born not far from this spot on June 30, 1863, had several homes within a mile and a half of his birthplace. His father was John S. Lightburne, who was born in Scott County, Kentucky, in 1811, moved to Missouri in the 1830's, and died in Clay County in 1890. At the death of his father, Lee Lightburne acquired the mysterious madstone by inheritance.

John S. Lightburne had an uncle who was a world-wide traveler and whose most treasured possession was a large sea chest which accompanied him on all of his long journeys. Once, upon the uncle's return from a long sojourn in South America, he found he had lost the key to the chest. John Lightburne, the nephew, was exceedingly adept with tools of all kinds, so the uncle turned to him in his distress and said that if the nephew could pick the lock off the chest, he would reward him by giving him something that he would be delighted to possess all the days of his life. The nephew succeeded in opening the chest and the uncle made good his promise. He presented him with a stone and told him it was a "madstone." This was back in Kentucky about 1830.

Where the uncle acquired it or how many years it had been used before he came by it was never revealed. After John S. Lightburne brought the stone to Missouri, its fame at once began to spread among all of the settlements in the western part of the state. The Lightburne madstone is an irregular cube about one-half inch

by five-eighths of an inch in size. It is gray in color, quite porous, and looks very much like the marrow structure of a large bone. Under a microscope the various particles appear highly polished and it appears to be very hard.



The Lightburne Madstone

In those early days, when a person was bitten by a dog which was suspected of being mad, he took no chance but came as quickly as possible to the Lightburne home. The madstone was taken out of its case and placed in a glass of warm water. It was never touched by the human hand but always was handled with tweezers. Never was the stone placed directly on the wound. The left wrist of the patient was shaved and washed clean. Then the warm stone was placed upon the skin and tightly bound to the wrist with a strip of clean linen to be left there for a little over two hours. After this wait, the arm was unbound. This was a tense moment. If the patient was infected with rabies, the stone would adhere to the wrist; if the patient was not infected, it would not adhere but would fall off immediately.

Sometimes the stone would adhere several hours. When this happened it was soaked an hour or so in the glass of warm water and the operation was repeated. If the patient was still infected, the mad stone would adhere again and again until he was entirely free of danger. So far as is known, no person to whom the stone adhered was ever the victim of hydrophobia. The fee was fixed at \$10 for each adherence. If the stone did not adhere, there was no charge. This fee included board and lodging for the patient and the feed and care for his horse or horses. If someone came who was unable to pay, he received the same treatment and care as the wealthy patient.

No records were kept regularly, and nobody knows today whether the possession of the madstone was an asset or a liability. It has been many years since the stone was used, and few of the present generation have seen it. However, in its 120 years of service that can be verified, it relieved the fears of a goodly number of people, and it certainly was a psychological success.

MISSOURI'S TENNESSEE HERITAGE

BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER*

If I were asked to name an American commonwealth that is like Missouri, I would consider Tennessee. It is true that Missouri's proslavery culture was that of Kentucky and Virginia, Missouri's proslavery ideology was a mixture of Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, and Missouri's political leaders were proslavery Kentuckians and Virginians. But the great majority of Missourians were not slaveholders; Missouri citizens were followers of Andrew Jackson, and Missouri was a citadel of Jacksonian Democracy.

Both Missouri and Tennessee were crossroads states, a position they shared with Kentucky, both states were unfortunate in being border states. Kentucky also a border state was fortunate in being considered a neutral state. Both Missouri and Tennessee were still called the "West" decades after their admission to the Union and long after Kentucky had ceased to be called the "West." Missouri and Kentucky each gave birth to a President of the United States, Harry S. Truman and Abraham Lincoln, while Tennessee claims three Presidents by adoption but none by birth, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson. Both Missouri and Tennessee shared the great New Madrid earthquake of 1811 and 1812. The two states are unique in that each is bounded by eight states.

Both states are strong in Baptists and Methodists, and formerly in Cumberland Presbyterians, and Missouri shares with Kentucky in being strong also in Catholics, Lutherans, and members of the Christian Church. Missouri is more urbanized owing to the great metropolitan area of St. Louis. Both states raise corn and cotton and both were at one time the foremost mule states in the nation. Both states share with Kentucky their love of fine horses, and Missouri has accepted and developed with pride the racing stock of Kentucky and the walking horse of Tennessee.

*FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER since 1915 has been secretary, editor, and librarian of the State Historical Society of Missouri, following five years as assistant secretary, 1910-1915.

The address on "Missouri's Tennessee Heritage" was delivered at a joint meeting of the West Tennessee Historical Society, the Tennessee Historical Society, and the Tennessee Historical Commission in Memphis, Tenn., on April 21, 1954.

Both states had a civil war and a war between the states fought on their soil. Although no battles of first rank were fought in Missouri compared with several fought in Tennessee, there were



U. C. V. Monument to Missouri's Dead at Franklin, Tenn.



Monument at Grave of Meriwether Lewis, near Hohenwald, Tenn.

1,162 battles, engagements, and skirmishes in Missouri from 1861 to 1865. This is eleven per cent of the total combats of the Civil War and more than occurred in any other state except Virginia and Tennessee. Both states had difficulty in seceding. And both states had a river system that opened an entire border and the central interior to successful attack by the Union forces.

One of Missouri's hardest fought battles for the South was waged on the soil of Tennessee, the bloody battle of Franklin.¹ Missourians will never forget the fine, generous people of Franklin who through their Franklin Camp of United Confederate Veterans reinterred the 130 known Missouri dead and placed headstones at the grave of each, bearing the initials of the soldier and his number. Nor will Missouri forget the monument in Lewis County, Tennessee, erected by the State of Tennessee at the grave of Missouri's territorial governor, Meriwether Lewis, the explorer, before the site became a national monument.

Missouri's Tennessee heritage began before Missouri was

¹Headstones marking graves of casualties of the battle of Franklin are grouped by states, showing the following contributions: Mississippi, 424; Tennessee, 230; Missouri, 130; Arkansas, 129; Texas, 84; Louisiana, 18; Kentucky, 6; Florida, 4; and North Carolina, 2.

American soil. It came into being under the Spanish regime when settlers trickled in from eastern and middle Tennessee shortly after Congress created "The Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio" and its successor the "State of Tennessee," the first state to be carved out of the national territory. It resulted in the founding of the "Tywappity Baptist Church" in Cape Girardeau County, in the settlement of New Tennessee in Ste. Genevieve County, in the Methodist missionary work of the Reverend Jesse Walker in Southeast Missouri, and in other accomplishments even before the Louisiana Purchase of 1803.

MISSOURI'S POPULATION HERITAGE FROM TENNESSEE

Missouri's first American settlers from 1795 to 1850 were southern and came largely from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina, in the order named. The 1850 U. S. *Census* gives these figures on place of birth of Missourians born outside the state in the United States: Kentucky, 69,694; Tennessee, 44,970; Virginia, 40,777; North Carolina, 17,009. Even today, three-fourths of the genealogical research work done in the State Historical Society of Missouri is tracing Missouri ancestry back to these four states. The Society has on microfilm the personal census schedules of these four states, and one reading machine is in constant use in this field.

When the 1860 U. S. *Census* was published, the nativity of Missourians born in Kentucky jumped to 99,814; in Tennessee, to 73,594; in Virginia, to 53,957; and in North Carolina, to 20,259.

By 1870, Tennessee was still second among southern states with a contribution of 70,210 to Missouri's population but her overall rank dropped to fourth, being passed by Kentucky, Illinois, and Ohio. She held this rank in 1880 with 72,454, but dropped to fifth place in 1890 with 67,591, fifth place in 1900 with 64,972, sixth place in 1910 with 60,713, rose to fourth place in 1920 with 57,250, fifth place in 1930 with 57,703, when she passed Kentucky for the first time, and fifth place in 1940 with 57,380. In 1950, Tennessee with 54,805 kept ahead of Kentucky with 34,385, but took sixth place among all states, being passed by Arkansas and Mississippi in the South and Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas in the Middle West.

Pioneer American immigration within the United States was from east to west along parallels of latitude, modified by mountains, valleys, rivers, and deserts. Tennesseans followed the compass in going to Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, but they also found it easy to float down the Cumberland and Tennessee in coming to Missouri.

Only three of Missouri's counties, Dunklin, New Madrid, and Pemiscot, lie directly west of Tennessee, and only one, Pemiscot, lies entirely west, the rest of Missouri lies north and west of Tennessee. The border frontage common to both states is less than forty miles, and the portion of Missouri lying directly west of Tennessee is less than forty miles square. It is a matter of unusual interest that in coming to Missouri, Tennesseans moved entirely north as well as west of Tennessee.

Another unusual feature of Missouri's Tennessee heritage is the fact that during the early decades of the nineteenth century the Tennessee settlers spread thin all over the State of Missouri but later made their homes mainly in our Ozark highlands. Here they occupied almost solidly an area approximately equal to that part of Tennessee lying east of the sharp northern sweep of the Tennessee River from Mississippi to Kentucky. This area of about 31,000 square miles corresponds to the 120-mile north and south band stretching 280 miles east and west across south Missouri north of the Arkansas border which Tennessee settlers largely took possession of around the middle of the 19th century. And they still hold it.

The U. S. *Census* of 1870 reveals that in this 120 by 280-mile portion of south Missouri lay forty-six of Missouri's 114 counties in which the native-born Tennesseans ranked first in number after Missourians among native-born Americans, and second in six other counties. This compares with thirty-one counties in which Kentuckians ranked first and forty-two in which they ranked second. North of the Missouri River, Tennessee did not rank first in a single county in 1870 and ranked second in only one, Ray. Tennessee held first rank in more Missouri counties than any other state in 1870, and her Missouri empire was in our beautiful Ozark highlands where the Belle of Tennessee ruled.

In addition to these sidelights on the sway of Tennesseans in Missouri, occupying an empire stretching from Arkansas to the Lake of the Ozarks and from the Mississippi to the Kansas border, it may be of interest to note that the only person for whom two

Missouri counties are named in honor of a Tennessean, Andrew Jackson. Jackson County, the twenty-ninth organized in the State, was given the name of the hero of New Orleans on December 15, 1826. Jackson was honored a second time on February 11, 1845, when Hickory County was named for his famous sobriquet, "Old Hickory," while its county seat, Hermitage, was named for his Tennessee home.

MISSOURI'S POLITICAL HERITAGE FROM TENNESSEE

Political preferment in Missouri has favored Tennesseans less than it has Kentuckians and Virginians. The nativity of Missouri's out-of-state governors bears witness to this: twelve were born in Kentucky, seven in Virginia, two in Tennessee, and none hailed from North Carolina. Similar evidence is found in checking United States senators, representatives from Missouri, supreme court judges and other state officials except legislators. Yet in total number of settlers sent to Missouri during 160 years, Tennessee out-ranked Virginia and combined with North Carolina almost equalled Kentucky.

The explanation for this political paradox may be found in several contributory factors. Before the Civil War, Missouri was controlled politically by proslavery leaders who occupied the rich river and adjacent prairie counties of Missouri. Beginning in 1795, nearby Kentucky settlers and Virginia settlers coming usually by way of Kentucky poured heavily into these fertile areas until by 1840-1850 they had preempted the best Missouri land then accessible by river and road. According to the United States *Census* of 1850 the Kentucky-Virginia settlers outnumbered the North Carolina-Tennessee settlers two to one. It is probable, however, that between 1795 and 1850 the ratio was much higher.

Tennessee's plantation settlers also came to Missouri, but they came "too little and too late" to obtain widespread political preferment before the Civil War. It is a truism that lowland people emigrate to the lowlands, highland people, to the highlands. When the lowland, or plantation, people of Tennessee were getting ready to emigrate they found new homes to the south and west more accessible than to the northwest. They were close to the new states of Alabama and Mississippi and later were attracted to Arkansas and Texas.

Coming largely from the Cumberland Plateau and the Great Smoky Mountains of eastern Tennessee, most of the Tennessee

settlers after 1850 and many before that decade made their Missouri homes in the Ozark plateau region. Coming from a region where slaves were sparsely held, they had little in common with the proslavery leaders already here from Kentucky and Virginia and the few here from Tennessee and North Carolina.

This condition was accentuated after 1850. The free-soil settlers from eastern Tennessee peopled the Ozarks as Democrats in the 1850's. Most of them became Union Republicans during and after the Civil War, but their political influence was shared by Republican St. Louis, the German settled counties, and some of the northern and southwestern counties settled by northerners. On the other hand, the combined Republican strength in Missouri was in competition with a new Democratic party that elected all except eight Missouri governors between 1864 and 1952. The plantation Tennessee settlers had been too few to obtain political preferment before the Civil War. After reconstruction days the highland Tennessee settlers in the Ozarks found that the Democratic party had again taken the reins of government. The Tennessee Democrats in the Ozarks, and there were many, were, however, not sufficiently strong to obtain state preferment just as the lowland Tennessee Democrats in central and western Missouri before the war had been too few to obtain the political offices.

The two Missouri governors born in Tennessee were both outstanding men, and they left Missouri in quite a different condition from what they found it. The first chief executive was Austin A. King of Ray County, Missouri, who was born in Sullivan County, Tennessee. He was a lawyer, legislator, judge, governor, and congressman. He was a slaveholder and settled in the strong slave county of Boone and later in Ray. In the 1850's he stood for a proslavery Kansas, but during the Civil War he was a Union Democrat in Congress and voted for the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery. While he was governor from 1848 to 1852 inclusive, he advocated many progressive measures and succeeded in getting an act passed granting state aid to the five major railroads. Without this aid, these roads, which helped develop Missouri, would probably not have been built at that time. When he became governor, Missouri was free of debt; when he retired from that office Missouri had underwritten an obligation which grew into a railroad debt of \$25,000,000.

The other Missouri governor born in Tennessee came fifty-two years later. He was Joseph W. Folk, of St. Louis, born in Browns-

ville, Haywood County, Tennessee. He was a lawyer, circuit attorney, and governor. He also left Missouri in different condition from what he found it. Bribe taking in St. Louis became dangerous instead of safely attractive, and Joe Folk displaced Jesse James in popular reading. Folk alone rivalled President Theodore Roosevelt for space and is reported to have been considered as a running mate of the great Teddy in 1904. He was elected governor of Missouri that year, but Missouri cast her presidential vote for Roosevelt. It was said: "The Democrats won Missouri for Roosevelt, and the Republicans elected Folk." This observation referred to the Democrats staying at home in preference to voting for Parker for president and the Republicans scratching for Folk. Among the new measures he placed on the statute books were a primary election law and an amendment to our constitution providing for the initiative and referendum. After his term expired, his political light went out.

Missouri's first two United States senators, David Barton and Thomas H. Benton, came from Tennessee during Missouri's territorial period. Although Benton was born in North Carolina he is regarded by Missourians as a Tennessean, and Barton was a native of Tennessee. Both were lawyers and public men. Barton was United States senator from Missouri for ten years. Benton was United States senator from Missouri for thirty years and then sat one term in the House of Representatives.

David Barton was born in Greene County, Tennessee. He came early to Missouri with his two brothers, all lawyers, and settled in St. Charles and then in St. Louis. He served Missouri Territory as attorney general, circuit judge, speaker of the legislature, and president of our first Constitutional Convention of 1820. Missouri's first constitution was sometimes called the Barton Constitution and served Missouri forty-five years. Barton was the most popular man in Missouri in 1820 when elected United States senator. He helped elect Benton, who helped defeat him in 1830. Barton lost much of his popularity by opposing the election of Jackson to the Presidency in 1824 and by working for John Quincy Adams.

Thomas Hart Benton was born in Hillsboro, North Carolina. His widowed mother with her eight children and a number of slaves moved to Middle Tennessee in 1799, where she owned a large landed estate. Young Benton helped manage the property, studied law in Franklin, and moved to Nashville. Here he was favored

by Andrew Jackson, then a judge. In a few years the two dominating, irascible leaders fell out, feeling mutually insulted. They and their followers exchanged shots on the street of frontier Nashville, where both were wounded, Jackson more than Benton. Benton proclaimed himself victor and broke Jackson's small sword with great ceremony on the public square, but he was wise to leave Tennessee.

Benton came to Missouri in 1815, practised law, and soon bought the second newspaper in Missouri. Journalism advanced his political ambition as Missouri was demanding statehood without restriction on slavery, both of which Benton fully approved. He was elected United States senator by one vote in 1820. His supporter was fellow Tennessean David Barton, with whom he also soon fell out. After his own defeat for reelection to the United States Senate in 1851, he served his St. Louis constituency one term as a congressman. It may also be said that when he failed to take a decisive stand between Van Buren, the Free-Soil party candidate, and Cass, the Democrat, in 1848, Benton was alone, a leader without a party.

In the United States Senate Benton was one of the nation's leaders. He found favor with Missourians by supporting Jackson and his policies. He opposed the annexation of Texas, fearing war with Mexico; later he favored annexation and war with Mexico. He opposed war with England over 54°40'.

Although he helped add the Platte Purchase country to Missouri in 1837, thereby violating the Missouri Compromise line of 1820, he opposed repeal of the Missouri Compromise line in the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 since he felt it was intended to extend slavery. He opposed the Compromise of 1850 but finally voted for most of its provisions separately owing to his desire to admit California, but he did not vote on the Fugitive Slave Act. Although a slaveholder, he never regained the support of the South.

He stood for sound money and at first won in Missouri but later was forced to compromise. He favored cheap land for settlers and was a strong advocate of national expansion. At first he opposed railroads build with public aid in part but later became one of their strongest advocates.

His great services to state and nation were his positive stand for national expansion, national unity, sound money, and settlement of the West, and his negative position in opposing nullification and everything that threatened the breaking-up of the nation.

He voted against his son-in-law Frémont, the Republican presidential nominee in 1856, fearing the effect of his radical position on slavery would result in disunion. He may have contributed a great deal toward our escaping a calamitous conflict with England in the 1840's. Missouri chose Benton as one of its two greatest citizens to honor in Statuary Hall in Washington, D. C., where his statue has stood since 1899.

It is interesting to observe that of Missouri's forty congressmen elected from 1820 to 1860, not one was born in Tennessee. This compares with sixteen born in Virginia, thirteen in Kentucky, three in North Carolina, two each in New York and Ohio, and one each in Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

From 1860 to 1940, Missouri was represented in Congress by nine Tennesseans: George W. Anderson, Union Democrat, Pike County, elected 1864 and 1866; Maecenas E. Benton, Democrat, Newton County, elected 1896-1902; Semphronius H. Boyd, Republican, Greene County, 1868; James A. Daugherty, Democrat, Jasper County, 1910; Thomas Hackney, Democrat, Jasper County, 1906; John E. Hutton, Democrat, Polk County, 1866; Austin A. King, Democrat, Ray County, 1862; James E. Ruffin, Democrat, Greene County, 1932; and James P. Walker, Democrat, Stoddard County, 1886 and 1888. One was from Southeast Missouri, two from north Missouri, and six from Southwest Missouri. Eight were Democrats and one was a Republican.

Among other Tennesseans holding public office in Missouri were: three of Missouri's eighty-eight Supreme Court judges (1820-1950), Mathias McGirk, James T. Blair, Henry Whitelaw Bond; Peter H. Burnett, later first governor of the State of California; Attorney General James B. Gardenhire, Missouri's first Republican candidate for governor in 1860; State Senator Westley Halliburton, one of the framers of the Missouri Constitution of 1875; John M. Malang, called by many "the father of Missouri roads;" our first United States District Judge, James Hawkins Peck; and J. W. Whitfield of Jackson County, Missouri, first delegate to Congress from the Territory of Kansas.

Tennessee's claim to other Missourians in public life is also considerable. Two other Missouri governors besides King and Folk lived and were educated in Tennessee before coming to Missouri; John C. Edwards and Frederick D. Gardner. John Smith T, a small, calm, well educated, polished gentleman and member of a prominent family, received his early training in Tennessee,

hence the "T" which he added to his name. He is generally conceded to have been Missouri's most feared and successful duelist, having killed fifteen men in fights or duels. He was a successful speculator, lead mine operator, and large land owner. He ran for governor of Missouri but was defeated. He died near Memphis and is buried in Missouri. This high tempered, public spirited, successful son of Georgia by way of Tennessee made history in Missouri. His life awaits a biographer looking for the unusual but where the data may not be too abundant, for John Smith T is almost a legend.

Another Tennessean respected in Missouri is John Hardeman Walker, known to his contemporaries in southeast Missouri as the "Czar of the Valley." The inclusion of the "heel" counties of Missouri below 36° 30' in the new state of Missouri and their exclusion from the new territory of Arkansas is said to have been due to the efforts of this native of Fayette County, Tennessee, who settled near the present site of Caruthersville, became a cattle king, and with characteristic Tennessee fortitude was one of the few residents who remained after the New Madrid earthquake.

MISSOURI'S NONPOLITICAL HERITAGE FROM TENNESSEE

The importance of Missouri's political heritage from Tennessee is even excelled by outstanding leaders from Tennessee in non-political vocations. In the fields of religion, business, journalism, city founding, the army, medicine, history, philanthropy, and literature the sons and daughters of the Volunteer State also helped build a better Missouri.

Tennessee has always been noted for her zeal for religion. It is not surprising, therefore, that Missouri's heritage in that field is outstanding. Born in North Carolina or Tennessee but associated more with Tennessee was the Reverend Jesse Walker, Methodist pioneer preacher in Missouri and missionary to the Indians here and in Illinois. He traversed our state from New Madrid to St. Louis and was the first to organize Methodist groups in both towns. He also held the first camp meeting in Missouri. During his entire thirty-two years of services to others, he did not receive as much as \$50 salary annually, helping to support himself from his farm by selling meal and flour. In western Missouri, another Tennessean, James Porter, established Methodism in Independence and Kansas City. An adopted son of Tennessee,

the Reverend Abraham Still, came to Missouri as a Methodist missionary and was the first resident Methodist minister in northern Missouri. His son, Andrew Taylor Still, became the founder of osteopathy in Kirksville, Missouri.

The greatest Methodist from Tennessee who made Missouri his home was David Rice McAnally, itinerant preacher, presiding elder, college president, progressive educator, for forty-four years editor of the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*, historian of his church, compiler of church hymnals and manuals of devotion, and one of the main founders and sponsors of outstanding Central College at Fayette, Missouri.

The Reverend William Murphy, a Baptist preacher from Tennessee but a native of Ireland, came to Upper Louisiana in 1798 to make a settlement near present Farmington, Missouri. His widow, Sarah Barton Murphy, founded the first Sunday school in Missouri about 1807 and conducted it until her death in 1817.

The Reverend Robert D. Morrow of Tennessee assisted the Reverend Finis Ewing, chief founder of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in founding that church in Missouri. He was also president of Chapel Hill College, one of Missouri's noted educational institutions in its day.

Missouri Masonry owes a great deal to Tennessee. The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Tennessee chartered the three lodges which in 1821 formed the Grand Lodge of Missouri. The three were Missouri Lodge No. 12 at St. Louis, Joachim Lodge No. 25 at Herculaneum, and St. Charles Lodge No. 28. Missouri and Tennessee claim the only two Presidents of the United States who have been Masonic Grand Masters: Andrew Jackson and Harry S. Truman.

Perhaps the first outstanding business man from Tennessee to make his home in Missouri was Abram Nave, born in Cocke County, Tennessee, of Holland ancestry. His important mercantile houses were located in St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Omaha. A recent arrival is Frank McConnell Mayfield, born in Cleveland, Tenn., president of Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Co. of St. Louis.

Representing city journalism was Nathaniel Paschall, born in Knoxville, Tennessee, who for a third of a century wielded his tremendous power as editor of the great *St. Louis Republican*, the first paper and the first daily west of the Mississippi River. Representing country journalism in Missouri is Colonel William N. Southern, Jr., born in Morristown, Tennessee, who for more than

half a century was the fearless and influential editor of the *Independence (Mo.) Daily Examiner* in western Missouri.

Representing city founders were three Tennesseans who settled in southwest Missouri: John P. Campbell, founder of Springfield, Missouri; John C. Webb, founder of Webb City, Missouri; and John C. Cox, founder of Joplin, Missouri. Cox was born in North Carolina but was reared in Tennessee. The town took its name indirectly from the Reverend Harris G. Joplin, another Tennessee Methodist.

The outstanding Tennessean in Missouri who represented the United States Army was General William Selby Harney, born in Davidson County, Tennessee. He served with distinction in the Florida and Mexican wars, and both before and after the Civil War he led important military expeditions to the Indian country. He made his home in St. Louis. His agreement with General Sterling Price to keep Missouri neutral during the Civil War was repudiated by Washington, Harney was removed from his command, and Missouri became a civil war hot-bed. Politicians first and history later dealt unkindly with this considerate man who tried to place Missouri in a neutral position similar to Kentucky's and thereby let Missouri escape some of the ravages of war as Kentucky did. Harney Peak in the Black Hills of South Dakota bears his name today, the highest peak lying between the Rockies and the Alps.

The mother of General John J. Pershing, Ann Elizabeth Thompson, was a Tennessean, born near Maryville in Blount County, Tennessee. Her family settled near Warrenton, Missouri, where she later met John Fletcher Pershing, a track-layer on the North Missouri Railroad. They were married and to them were born nine children, one, John J., being born in a little shanty near Laclede, Linn County, Missouri, where the father was a section-boss. John J. Pershing, native son of Missouri, was later to lead America's Expeditionary Forces in World War I.

In the field of medicine Tennessee's greatest gift to Missouri was her adopted son, John Sappington, of Nashville and Franklin, Tennessee, whose use of quinine did much to popularize that drug for the treatment of malaria in the Mississippi Valley. He wrote the first medical book published west of the Mississippi in 1844 and left in trust a \$20,000 fund, now over \$100,000 to help educate the children of Saline County, Missouri. More than 12,000 students have been aided and more than \$200,000 has been paid for tuitions.

It may be said that to the student and collector of the history of the Southwest no work is better known or is more reliable than *Commerce of the Prairies* by Josiah Gregg, published in 1844. This native of Overton County, Tennessee, is generally conceded to be the author of the classic account of the Santa Fé Trade between Missouri and New Mexico.

Another Tennessean who takes his place with the immortals of Missouri is philanthropist James Erwin Yeatman. Born in Bedford County, Tennessee, he made his home in St. Louis where as a manufacturer and banker he achieved material success before he was forty. His benefactions for the general welfare include more than a score of St. Louis institutions and organizations. Among those indebted to his founding or sponsorship are Washington University, Union High School, Mercantile Library Association, St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis Asylum for the Blind, St. Louis Eye and Ear Infirmary, St. Louis Infirmary for Diseases of the Throat, Hospital for the Insane in St. Louis County, and a Horticultural Society. All these were forwarded besides banks, a savings institution, railroads, an overland mail company, a mining company, Bellefontaine Cemetery, the Missouri Botanical Garden, and the Freedman's Bureau, which was organized on the plan devised by Yeatman, a former holder of slaves, for the benefit of the Negro race.

Perhaps Yeatman will live longest in history for his memorable achievement as head of the Western Sanitary Commission. The whole country was his debtor for this great service rendered during the Civil War, including his securing the admission of women nurses into the Union Army hospitals of the West. It has been publicly said and repeated that during his later years there was hardly an institution in St. Louis that was not blessed by his benefactions. His gifts to charity were so numerous that, except for his extensive library, he left only a small estate when he died.

Samuel L. Clemens, although not born in Tennessee, is associated with Tennessee through the residence of his parents there. It may always be a provocative question in your and our local history whether Mark Twain was conceived in Tennessee or on the land and river journey of his parents from Fentress County, Tennessee, to St. Louis. The Clemens family left Tennessee in the early spring and Mark Twain was born in Florida on November 30, 1835. Mark Twain in his *Autobiography* (Vol. I, p. 87) says: "There [in Jamestown, Fentress County, Tennessee] their first

crop of children was born, but I was postponed to Missouri. Missouri was an unknown new state and needed attractions. I think my eldest brother, Orion, my sisters Pamela and Margaret, and my brother Benjamin were born in Jamestown [Tenn.]. There may have been others but as to that I am not sure."

CONCLUSION

In these remarks I have tried to limn some of the contributions made by the Volunteer State to the State of Missouri. The portrait would probably be inadequate even if done by an artist. The subject is too involved for generalizations, too interesting for petty figures and pinpoint facts. Paradoxically, the subject is not well known.

I wonder how many of you know that there is a flourishing Tennessee Society of St. Louis. Organized in that city in 1895, it has been in operation since that time and at present has a membership of 125. Membership is limited to males who were born or have resided in the State of Tennessee or are descendants of native Tennesseans. An examination of the letterhead of the Society shows that many prominent St. Louisians have served as presidents of the society. Its present officers are: Clark Hungerford, president; Lamar W. McLeod, first vice-president; Cecil M. Charles, second vice-president; Marvin Swaim, third vice-president; Robert Lee Hovis, Jr., secretary; and Edmund C. Rogers, treasurer.

Missouri history and her heritage from Tennessee are inseparable. The Missouri sons and daughters of old Tennessee probably own more of Missouri's area than those of any other state, and they have been in possession for a century. Yet little has been recorded of that heritage. We find chapters on the Eastern and Middle Western contributions to Missouri, brochures on the French and German contributions, and volumes on the Kentucky and Virginia contributions, but few paragraphs on the contributions of Tennessee.

These Tennesseans were not a literary people, yet their folklore and folksongs are priceless and they gave us our widely known and highly credited historian, Josiah Gregg. They were not a warlike people, yet they helped win the Revolution at King's Mountain, saved American honor at New Orleans, fought Texas' Thermopylae at the Alamo, and helped keep Missouri in the Union.

Their son, Harney, tried to save Missouri for the Union without war, and he probably would have succeeded if the administration in Washington had backed him instead of Blair and Lyon. But their great contribution to Missouri and the Nation was Jacksonian Democracy with its devotion to and love of the United States of America.

I would now like to tell a tale of some Tennesseans who came to north Missouri before the War of 1812. The story was related by the late Edgar White of Macon, Missouri, and was printed in the St. Louis *Apropos* for April, 1925, and later reprinted in the *Missouri Historical Review* for October, 1925:

"Guyon Gibson captained a company of one hundred and twenty-five Tennesseans that headed for Missouri in 1811 for the purpose of taking up land on the Salt River Road, above the Missouri River. When they bid the folks in Tennessee good-bye the pilgrims did not read the stars, else they might have postponed their journey. What happened is told by Thomas C. Wilson, of Hannibal, grandson of the Moses who led the children of Tennessee into the promised land of Missouri.

"The pilgrims from Tennessee left that state in December, 1811, with Grandfather Gibson acting as commander of the expedition," said Mr. Wilson. "About the middle of the month they went into camp in southern Illinois. That night occurred what was called the New Madrid Earthquake. A weird rumbling preceded the disturbance. The wayfarers thought it everything but what it was. They had never experienced an earthquake, and when they observed trees falling and then straightening up, and the ground waving up and down like a cloth they became panic-stricken. You couldn't blame them. It was enough to terrify the stoutest heart. But there was one cool-headed man in the crowd, 'Duck River Gibson,' they called him. He seized a girl and began to dance with her, whistling a merry tune. He was reproached for his frivolity, but 'Duck River' retorted:

"If we got to go down we might as well go a-dancing."

"Some laughed, and it brought a semblance of order out of the panic, which was 'Duck River' Gibson's purpose.

"Grandfather hurried the packing and the travelers moved from the dangerous locality. It was several days before the shock subsided, but the party kept resolutely on. None wanted to turn back. Of such stuff were the early Missourians made."

I believe in the spirit of that story. It rings true and complements this anecdote which I came across in the old history of Saline County, Missouri, published in 1881, page 147, and which warms the cockles of one's heart to this day:

"The settlers in Cox's Bottom were mostly East Tennesseans. It was said that every man in the bottom, when asked where he was from,

would answer: 'Old Tennessee—Cocke County—Kit Boler's mill, on Big Pigeon, where there's better whisky and purtier gals than anywhar else in creation!' They were universally brave and warm hearted, hospitable and jovial."

MISSOURI'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

BY CARL H. CHAPMAN¹

Twenty years ago little was known about Missouri history prior to the 17th century. It was suspected that people may have lived there thousands of years ago, but so little was known about them that many doubted that the early people were Indians. Now we have good evidence of a continuous Indian occupation of the state from the time of the last great glaciation in North America some 12,000 years ago to the earliest historical mention of the Indians in 1673 by Marquette and Joliet, the first Europeans to set foot on Missouri soil.

In 1930, an archaeological survey of the state was initiated at the University of Missouri by Professors Wrench and Berry. Impetus and substance were given to the survey by a CWA project in 1933 and FERA in 1934. At the close of these projects in 1934, the State Archaeological Society of Missouri was organized for the prime purpose of continuing the site survey. The initial projects showed that the state contained a plentiful number and a great variety of Indian earthworks, stone structures, village and town sites, and other monuments and remains. The plan to locate and record these historical and cultural resources has progressed continuously since 1934 as a cooperative program of the Archaeological Society and the University's extramural division of Archaeological Research.

Thousands of sites have been located, and reports and other information such as collections or photographs are on file permanently at the University. One county, Boone, was systematically surveyed between 1935 and 1938 in order to obtain a yardstick for estimating the total archaeological resources of Missouri. If Boone County is fairly representative of the 114 counties in Missouri, the archaeological resources number approximately 90,000 sites. Records of at least 5000 of these are on file and it is judged

¹CARL H. CHAPMAN, native Missourian from Steelville, received his A.B. from the University of Missouri in 1939, and his M.A. from the University of New Mexico in 1946. He has been Director of American Archaeology at the University of Missouri since 1946 and assistant professor in sociology and anthropology since 1951. He has been secretary-treasurer of the Missouri Archaeological Society and editor of the Society's publications since 1946.

that nearly 20,000 are available in the joint holdings of the University and the Society membership.

The Missouri Archaeological Society has 75 officers (Trustees and members of the Preservation of Sites Committee) whose main duties are to report new sites in their area. These men and women, along with nearly 1000 other members of the society, are active in reporting sites in nearly every part of the state. University archaeologists supervise and coordinate the work, supply training and information to society members, and compile and interpret the survey results.

History emerged rapidly from the surveys and investigations. A brief sketch follows. When the ice of the last continental glacier was retreating in Wisconsin, the first Missourians were hunting the elephant-like mastodon, the giant ground sloth and many other now extinct mammals in the fertile valleys of the state. The first association of man with these giants was noted in Missouri on the Pomme de Terre River as early as 1838.

At the time of the building of the great pyramid of Gizeh in Egypt, Missouri's streams were lined with villages of "Archaic" hunters. One of the best known of these camps is Graham Cave in Montgomery County. This large natural shelter was discovered



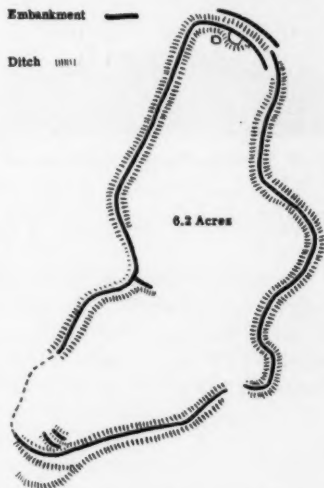
Graham Cave, Home of Some of Missouri's Earliest Inhabitants

and occupied thousands of years ago. The six or seven feet of deposits accumulated there by the Indians hold a record of a stable population changed only by contact with travelers from the east, south, and west during this early period. Some of these early Indian travelers and explorers brought with them a new idea. Clay could be shaped into vessels and hardened by fire much more easily and quickly than bowls could be carved from wood or stone. Thus pottery making was adopted by the hunters, ushering in a new phase of Indian life which archaeologists have called the Woodland Period.

Then sometime between the birth of Christ and the fall of Rome in the old world, the greatest revolution of Indian times hit Missouri—the introduction of corn, beans, and squash. It is still a question whether these came first to the Ozark Bluff Dwellers in the southwest or whether the Hopewell people from the east were the first to introduce agriculture. However, the Hopewell were the ones that left the greatest mark, for they pushed into most parts of the state and superimposed their way of living upon the native tribes already there.

Villages and towns sprang up, and between the time of the birth of Mohammed (600 A.D.) and the first Crusade (1096 A.D.), hundreds of monuments in Missouri were erected to the dead on hilltops adjacent to most of the major streams. Most outstanding of these is "The Old Fort" preserved in the Van Meter State Park in Saline County, Missouri.

Strong influences continued to reach Missouri from the south where advancements in agriculture and political science were bursting their bounds in Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico, and affecting the less advanced people in the southeastern United States. Towns took the place of villages. Fortified towns and ceremonial centers sprang up in southeastern Missouri.

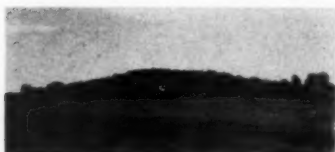


The Old Fort, A Hopewell Indian Earthwork

Huge earthen mounds were built as raised platforms for ceremonial buildings, and towns were fortified with palisades, ditches, and embankments. Cornfields covered the high land around the towns in the rich river bottom lands. Fleets of dug-out canoes traveled the larger streams, and fishing was a major activity. Hundreds of these town sites with their attendant earth monuments are known in southeast Missouri. The big mound bordering Highway 61 just south of New Madrid is a good example. This was the Mississippi Period in the archaeological sequence.

About the time that Columbus discovered the West Indies there was a shifting of the population in the Great Lakes region, and Missouri was invaded from the north by the historic Indian tribe whose name the state and the mighty river that flows through it today bear as a memento of past days of Indian glory. The expansion of the Missouri tribe was halted at the Missouri River by another powerful tribe, the Osage, which had moved into the southern part of the state prior to the time that De Soto and his

men invaded the Mississippi Valley in 1541 and disrupted the Indian towns as far north as northeastern Arkansas. The Great and Little Osage Indian villages and their burial place, Blue Mound in Vernon County, and the Missouri Indian villages in Saline and Howard



Blue Mound, Osage Indian Burial Place

counties are remnants of this last phase in the Indian history of the state.

As the archaeological site survey continues, the long, fascinating, early history of the state will unfold and be made available to all. Although the monuments and the sites are being rapidly depleted by the inroads of civilization, the story they possess is being recorded for future Missourians.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI, 1954

BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER

The annual dinner of the State Historical Society of Missouri was held at the University of Missouri Student Union in Columbia on the evening of October 2, 1954, with the noted novelist and historian, Paul I. Wellman, acting as the guest speaker.

The dinner was opened by the Rev. Lee Sheppard, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Columbia, who pronounced the invocation. The toastmaster for the occasion was Mr. L. M. White of Mexico, president of the Society.

A delightful interlude was the singing of four lively Ozark folksongs by Mrs. Carla Harris, Instructor in Voice at the University of Missouri. Selections included "Whistle, Daughter, Whistle," "Oh Who Will Shoe My Foot?" "Gamblin' on the Sabbath Day," and "Old Woman, Old Woman." Mrs. Ruth Melcher Quant, Assistant Professor of Music at the University of Missouri, accompanied Mrs. Harris on the piano for three of the selections and with the violin for one selection.

The topic selected by Mr. Wellman in his address to the group was "Missouri as the Missionary of the American Idea." Mr. Wellman's discussion of Missouri's many contributions to the growth of the West and her lasting influence on the nation's culture will be reproduced in the April, 1955, issue of the *Review*.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society in the afternoon, presided over by Mr. L. M. White, Society president, seven trustees were re-elected for three-year terms ending at the Annual Meeting in 1957: Ralph P. Bieber, St. Louis; Arthur V. Burrowes, St. Joseph; Laurence J. Kenny, S. J., St. Louis; L. E. Meador, Springfield; Joseph H. Moore, Charleston; Israel A. Smith, Independence; and Henry C. Thompson, Bonne Terre. William P. Elmer of Salem was elected a trustee in the place of the late Charles L. Woods of Rolla, whose term would have expired at this 1954 meeting.

Secretary Floyd C. Shoemaker reported on the accomplishments of the Society during the period from July, 1953, to September, 1954. R. B. Price of Columbia gave the treasurer's report, and E. E. Swain of Kirksville reported for the Finance Committee.

Resolutions of appreciation and respect for these deceased trustees were presented as follows: for the late Isidor Loeb of St. Louis, first secretary and a past president of the State Historical Society of Missouri, by Dean William L. Bradshaw; for the late Charles L. Woods of Rolla by Senator Allen McReynolds. A resolution of appreciation and respect for the late Harry P. Mason of Fayette, a charter member of the Society, was presented by Dr. M. E. Gaddis.

Senator George A. Rozier of Jefferson City presented a report on the progress of the Society's highway marker program. In a brief résumé of the past biennial accomplishments, Mr. Rozier reported that all twenty-eight inscriptions for the first biennium of 1951-1953 were completed on schedule and each was submitted to local historians for comments and suggestions. According to the agreement between the Society and the State Highway Commission, selection of the exact spots for the installation of the markers was made by the State Highway Commission, although selection of marker sites was made by the Society. Information from the office of Mr. Dean Wilson of the State Highway Department, on September 13, 1954, on the erection of these twenty-eight markers gave sixteen markers erected, four locations approved but markers not erected, and eight markers for which no location had been approved owing largely to pending changes in roads.

The following markers have been erected: Altenburg, Arrow Rock, Boonville-Franklin, Cape Girardeau, Columbia, Daniel Boone-Gottfried Duden, Fort Davidson, Fort Osage, Independence, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Louisiana, Mark Twain (at Florida, Mo.), Neosho, New Madrid, and Springfield. Locations have been approved for those at Gallatin, Kirksville, Liberty, and Rolla. The location remains to be approved for those at Fort Orleans, Joplin, Lexington, St. Charles, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, and Trenton. The Neosho and Arrow Rock markers have been dedicated in appropriate ceremonies. (For a report of the dedication at New Madrid on October 24, 1954, after the Annual Meeting, see "Notes and Comments.")

In the present biennium, the inclusion of an item for highway historical markers in the budget appropriated by the Sixty-Seventh General Assembly and approved by Governor Phil M. Donnelly has made possible the undertaking of a 1953-1955 project. From a list of seventy-six sites under consideration, the Finance Committee and the Secretary again selected twenty-eight sites of primary importance to the state as a whole.

In the secretary's report on present and future projects, Mr. Shoemaker announced that for the eighteenth straight year the State Historical Society of Missouri has the largest membership and circulation of its magazine among state historical societies of the nation with a total of 7,262 annual and life members as of June 30, 1954. The net gain of 937 members this annual year is a larger net increase in one year than that of any previous two years in the Society's history. Fifty-seven cities have been added to the membership list, making a total of 560 cities and towns now represented, with St. Louis leading in membership and Kansas City, Columbia, Jefferson City, and Springfield following in that order.

Of the Society's ninety-eight life members on June 30, sixty-one have been presented over a ten year period by David M. Warren, a native Missourian of Panhandle, Texas, constituting a remarkable record. (Since June 30, Mr. Warren has added five more life memberships to his record.) John Dunnegan of Bolivar, whose father, the late Thomas Hart Benton Dunnegan, and brother, T. H. B. Dunnegan, were trustees of the Society, donated four life memberships this annual year. F. C. Barnhill of Marshall, a life member and trustee of the Society, obtained fifty-four new members by sending printed cards to all members of the Saline County Historical Society and other interested persons, giving information on the Society and how to become a member. Mrs. Lerton V. Dawson of Excelsior Springs, who made a record the past biennium, obtained forty-three memberships this annual year. The Farmington, Missouri, Kiwanis Club gave thirty memberships in honor of Miss Willa D. Buck, a long-time staff member of the Society. Enno Kraehe of Clayton and Rupert L. Rinehart of Kirksville each obtained twenty-four new members. Many members obtained one to two members each and a few from three to eighteen each.

Dr. Clifford L. Lord, director of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, has expressed the intention of that society to boost its membership from 3,450 to 7,500, surpassing the State Historical Society of Missouri, as part of the celebration of the centennial of the election of Lyman C. Draper as corresponding secretary of the society. Mr. Shoemaker's message is: "Will you help me keep that from happening?" It is always the desire of the Society to uphold the reputation of the *Missouri Historical Review* which the late Dr. Herbert Eugene Bolton of international

fame as a historian is reported to have called the best state historical magazine in America.

Progress is being made in expanding the Society's already large newspaper library. During the fall of 1953, contract was let for microfilming 750,000 pages of old Missouri newspapers and 1953-1954 daily and weekly newspapers. Contract has also been made in the amount of \$2,539.17 for positive microfilm pages from the editors' negatives of old and current Missouri newspapers. In addition to current donations of 29,589 pages of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* by Joseph Pulitzer and 2,700 pages of the *Kirksville Daily Express* by E. E. Swain, H. J. "Jack" Waters, editor of the *Columbia Tribune*, has started donating positive and negative film of his current paper. The cooperation of all Missouri editors in the Society's microfilming program has been outstanding.

The addition this year of fourteen fireproof steel cabinets with humidity gauges and water pans has made it possible for the Society to house in its library its newspaper negative films formerly stored in Columbia, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Chicago with the firms which did the microfilming. Each cabinet holds 160 one thousand foot containers, making a total capacity of twenty to thirty million newspaper pages, enough space for the next thirty years for the microfilm negatives of the Society. The Society has 3,773,980 pages, excluding microfilming in process this biennium, to deposit in the cabinets, and some of the editors of the State are planning to give the Society their negatives, retaining the privilege of using them whenever necessary. Before the transfer of negative films to the steel cabinets can be made, the problem of rewinding all negative films and consolidating titles and years remains to be handled.

Preparation of copy is now in process for Volume XVII of the *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*, which will include the administration of Governor Forrest Smith (1949-1953), continuing the series which began with the inaugural message of Governor Alexander McNair, the first governor of Missouri, on September 20, 1820. In addition to its forty-eight volumes of the *Missouri Historical Review* and twenty-six biennial reports, the Society has published thirty-seven volumes of documentary and historical material and continues to send Missouri newspaper editors the illustrated series, "This Week in Missouri History."

Giving advice and encouragement to the county and local historical societies is a rewarding part of the Society's work. Missouri now has twenty-seven county historical societies, nine north of the Missouri River, and eighteen south of it. In the 1953-1954 period, societies have been organized in Gentry, Greene, Henry, and Pike counties, with one in Worth County organized since June 30. The other counties with historical societies are: Audrain, Buchanan (St. Joseph), Cape Girardeau, Clay, Cole, Cooper, Dunklin, Hickory, Howard, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Laclede, Lafayette (Lexington), Monroe, Newton, Pettis, Phelps, Platte, St. Louis, Saline, and Webster. Historical societies other than the county societies include: Historic Hermann, Inc., Native Sons of Kansas City, Inc., Lutheran Historical Society of Perry County, William Clark Society (St. Louis), Concordia Historical Institute (St. Louis), Historical Association of Greater St. Louis, Missouri Historical Society (St. Louis), St. Louis Historical Documents Foundation, and the Wilson's Creek Battlefield Foundation (Springfield).

A recent acquisition in the art collection is an oil painting by Walter de Maris (1877-1947) of the departure of the United States mail and stagecoach from Independence to Santa Fe, which was reproduced on the outside cover of the April, 1954, issue of the *Review*. Entitled "Westward March of America," the painting was executed in 1946 for the centennial celebration of Independence as the "Gateway to the West." Another addition is a rare print of an engraving by the German painter and engraver, Frederick Gersch (1820-1895). This print of George Washington and his generals, DeKalb, Steuben, Pulaski, Kosciusko, LaFayette, and Muhlenberg was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Becker of St. Charles and is entitled "Die Helden der Revolution" (Heroes of the Revolution). The Society has received nine fine etchings, six of them by M. Brenton, of Kansas City and the surrounding area from early times to 1839 as a gift of the Siegrist Engraving Company of Kansas City.

The Thomas Hart Benton painting of "The Negro Soldier" was on loan from May to September to the Art Museum of the New Britain Institute, New Britain, Connecticut, where a comprehensive exhibition of twenty-five of Benton's most important canvases was displayed. One of the Society's paintings by George Caleb Bingham, the famous "Watching a Cargo," is to be lent to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia for an

exhibition from January 15 to March 13, 1955, as part of the academy's 150th anniversary celebration. Bingham was a student at the Pennsylvania Academy in 1837.

In the passing of Dr. Isidor Loeb, the Society lost a great friend and helper who was associated with the Society for fifty-six years. He served, without compensation, as its secretary from 1898 to 1901; finance committee member for forty-one years; a vice-president, 1901-1903, 1904-1910, and 1943-1944; acting president, 1907; a trustee, 1901-1944; president, 1944-1947; and life trustee, 1944-1954. Co-editor of the *Journal of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875* (2 vols.) and *The Debates of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875* (12 vols.), Dr. Loeb, along with Floyd C. Shoemaker, was honored by a resolution of "heartly thanks" and "sincere gratitude" by the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1943-1944.

A letter dated June 22, 1954, from Mrs. Bertha Loeb Wallbrunn, Dr. Loeb's daughter, informed the Society of a bequest by Dr. Loeb to the State Historical Society of Missouri at Columbia of \$1,000. The second of its kind, this bequest is another example of Dr. Loeb's generosity and service to the Society throughout its existence. He also bequeathed to the Society his portrait, painted by J. Scott MacNutt, which was presented to him by the Society in April, 1942, in appreciation for his service on behalf of the Society for over half a century.

The Society also received a \$1,000 gift from Stephen B. and Mary M. Hunter in a letter from Cape Girardeau, Missouri, dated April 9, 1954. Excepting two bequests, this is the largest monetary gift to be made to the Society. Mr. Hunter has been a member of the Society since 1916, a trustee since 1925, and a life member since 1951.



This series of historical feature articles marks the beginning of the second year of the new series written in question and answer form. These articles were distributed to newspapers throughout the state in September, October, and November. In these short biographical sketches, prominent Missourians of the past are recognized for their outstanding contributions to the State. Since we began illustrating these newspaper features in 1951, they have aroused so much interest that I have reprinted them in the *Review* each quarter for the benefit of members who might not have seen them in their local papers.

Under my editorship the first article was written by Miss Jean Brand and the last two were written by Miss Mary E. Ducey.

The two illustrations for the first sketch were taken from photographs sent to the Society on loan by Mr. Floyd M. Jackson of Neosho, Missouri. Pictures for the second article were taken from John R. Musick's *Stories of Missouri*, 1897, and from volume two of Walter B. Stevens' *Centennial History of Missouri* in that order. The portrait for the last article was found in the Society's photograph file, and the last illustration came from volume two of my work, *Missouri and Missourians*, published in 1943.

References accompany each article for those who may wish to read further.

GRAPEVINES FROM OZARKS SAVED FRENCH
WINE INDUSTRY

Released September 10, 1954

A pioneer grape grower in the Missouri Ozarks adapted the native wild grapes to help save the great vineyards of France. Do you know his name?

1. *Where was he born?*

A. He was born in Switzerland in 1844, where he was trained as a viticulturist. In 1865 he came to the United States and settled on a farm near Neosho, Missouri.

2. *What did he learn about the native Ozark grapes?*

A. He found that native wild grapes, though small and sour, were hardy plants resistant to disease. He discovered that by grafting Concord and Virginia grapes onto the sturdy root stocks of the Ozarks variety, he could develop a healthy plant that produced fine fruit.



**This Ozark Grape Grower Helped
Save French Vineyards**

3. *How did he use that knowledge?*

A. During the 1870's the vineyards of France, basis of that nation's great wine industry, were stricken and virtually destroyed by a plant louse called the *phylloxera* which had been accidentally imported from America. Millions of acres of carefully tended European vineyards wilted and died. The French government asked for help from the world's horticulturists. C. V. Riley, Missouri state entomologist, visited France in 1871 and recommended the use of the hardy American vines as stocks to resist the *phylloxera*. Perhaps he was well acquainted with the experiments of the Swiss farmer in Newton County. Soon

carloads of grape cuttings were being sent from that farm to save the economy of France. Other Missouri grape growers helped, too, in this pioneer aid-to-Europe program.

4. *What were his other accomplishments?*

A. He originated upward of 100 varieties of grapes, and many of his pioneer varieties have become the foundation stock upon which other grape breeders base their work.

He contributed to various journals on vine culture and was recognized as a scholar and a linguist. His Newton County farm became a showplace for those who were interested in trying new grape varieties and growing methods.



His Home East of Neosho

5. *What was his name?*

A. Herman Jaeger.

[References: L. H. Bailey, *Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture* (New York, 1927), p. 1581; *History of Newton, Lawrence, Barry, and McDonald Counties, Missouri* (Chicago, 1888), p. 846; *Kansas City Times*, Dec. 10, 1915.]

BOTH MORMONS AND MEXICANS POSED PROBLEMS FOR THIS MISSOURI HERO

Released October 10, 1954

This great soldier, lawyer, and orator led Missouri volunteer troops to victory in the Mexican War in 1846. Do you know his name?

1. *Was he a native Missourian?*

A. No, he adopted Missouri as his home while a very young man seeking a place for his talents on the western frontier. He was born July 9, 1808, in Mason County, Kentucky, graduating with distinction from Augusta College at eighteen. He studied law and was admitted to practice by the state supreme court when he came to Missouri in 1830. He began his long, successful

law career at Lexington, gaining fame for his eloquence. In 1833 he moved to Liberty, which he thereafter regarded as his home.

2. *How was he involved in the Mormon troubles of the 1830's?*

A. He defended Orrin Rockwell, a Mormon who was charged with conspiracy to murder Gov. Boggs, and in spite of aroused public feeling, he obtained a sentence of "five minutes in jail" for his client. Largely through his efforts in the legislature Cald-

well County was organized for the Mormons in 1836. During the "Mormon War" in 1838, he commanded a brigade of state militia. When his superior officer ordered him to execute Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader, and others after a court martial, he refused, saying such action would be cold-blooded murder.



This Lawyer Led Victorious Missourians Against Mexico

3. *What role did he play in the Mexican War?*

A. When the war broke out in 1846, he organized the First Regiment of Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and was elected their colonel. Within a year, these troops were to travel 3600 miles by land and 2000 miles by water.

The Clay County colonel and his men marched to New Mexico, made a treaty with the Navajo Indians, defeated the Mexicans in the battles of Brazito and Sacramento, and took possession of the city of Chihuahua before sailing home by way of New Orleans.

4. *What part did he take in civil affairs?*

A. He was elected to the Missouri legislature in 1836, 1840, and 1854. He was a delegate to the Peace Conference in Wash-

ington in 1861, and was a member of the State Convention of 1861 to decide whether Missouri should stay in the Union. He was given a commission as major general in command of the pro-southern State Guard, but returned it. When quiet was restored after the Civil War he settled at Richmond, Missouri, where he lived until his death in 1887.



His Troops on the March

5. *What monuments are there to his memory?*

A. He was buried at Liberty, where a monument marks his grave, and in 1918 the State of Missouri unveiled a statue in his honor on the courthouse lawn at Richmond. The county seat of Ripley County was named for him in 1847.

6. *What is his name?*

A. Alexander William Doniphan.

[References: D. C. Allen, *A Sketch of the Life and Character of Col. Alexander W. Doniphan* (Liberty, Mo., 1897); Isaac George, *Heroes and Incidents of the Mexican War* (Greensburg, Pa., 1903); John T. Hughes, *Doniphan's Expedition* (Cincinnati, 1848); Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1930), p. 365; F. C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians* (Chicago, 1943), I, pp. 702-04.]

**FRONTIER PHYSICIAN AND MODEL SENATOR,
WHO WAS HE?**

Released November 18, 1954

No man in Missouri history has been more highly regarded than this remarkable physician of Ste. Genevieve. He was Missouri's "model senator," and was one of the few who was neither a lawyer, politician, nor war hero. Do you know his name?

1. *Where was he born?*

A. He was born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1795. His mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Ann Hunter, had the unique distinction of having two sons and a grandson serve in the United States senate; they represented Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa.



2. *Where did he begin his work as a frontier doctor?*

A. His professional training, interrupted by service as a surgeon in the War of 1812, was completed in 1816; and he moved to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, where he began the arduous life of a frontier physician. He was an authority on Asiatic cholera and worked zealously in fighting that desolating scourge through two epidemics.

Missouri's "Model Senator"

3. *How did he start his public life?*

A. In 1830 he was elected to the state legislature. Three years later he was appointed to the United States senate. In 1834 he was elected United States senator by the state legislature, and was re-elected in 1836 and again in 1842. He was the only Missouri senator ever elected unanimously (1836), and was also the only doctor ever elected to the senate from Missouri.

4. *Why is he famous?*

A. One of his greatest achievements was the Platte Purchase, which gave Missouri the territory now forming the counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, and Platte. Even greater than this service to Missouri was the work he did in his bill for the occupation and settlement of the Oregon



The Indians Listen to the Platte Purchase Treaty in 1837

country. Acquisition of this territory added the present states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho to the U. S. He probably did more than any other public official to obtain the Oregon country, and for this reason he is called the "father of Oregon." His effort on this occasion was the final act of his public life; he died in Ste. Genevieve in October, 1843.

5. *What was he like?*

A. He was called the "model senator." His manners were considered perfect and he was very popular, not only with his constituents, but with his colleagues in Washington. Senator Crittenden said that "He had political opponents in the Senate, but not one enemy." The impression he made upon his fellow senators is illustrated by this incident. One day when he began

reading a number of bills, Senator James Buchanan interrupted: "Doctor, we will save you the trouble. If you recommend them, we will pass the whole bundle."

6. *How has he been honored?*

A. Missouri paid tribute to her "model senator" by erecting a monument over his grave at Ste. Genevieve, and the states of Kansas, Iowa, Oregon, and Missouri named counties for him.

7. *What was his name?*

A. Lewis Fields Linn.

[References: J. M. Greenwood, *Lewis Fields Linn* (Kansas City, 1900); William Rufus Jackson, *Missouri Democracy* (Chicago, 1935), I, 96-97; E. A. Linn and N. Sargent, *The Life and Public Services of Dr. Lewis F. Linn* (New York, 1857); Dumas Malone, editor, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1943), XI, 282-83; *The Missouri Historical Review*, XXVI (Jan., 1932), 179-84, XXXIV (July, 1940), 513-18, 526, XXV (Oct., 1940), 104; Dr. Robert E. Schlueter, *Lewis Fields Linn* (St. Louis, 1935); Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri, Day by Day* (Jefferson City, 1943), II, 332-33; Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians* (Chicago, 1943), I, 388, 428-29, 441; Shoemaker, *Missouri's Hall of Fame* (Columbia, 1918), pp. 156-71; Walter B. Stevens, *Centennial History of Missouri* (St. Louis, 1921), II, 181-82.]

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

The highway historical marker program undertaken by the State Historical Society and the State Highway Commission is progressing according to schedule. It was in 1949 that the Society made a survey of highway marker programs in an effort to formulate a plan for Missouri which would benefit by the examples of the thirty-six other states in which similar programs had been undertaken. In September, 1949, I took part in a panel discussion on highway marking at the annual meeting of the American Association for State and Local History in Burlington, Vermont, basing my remarks on the results of this first national survey made on historic marking along United States highways.

Our hopes became reality when the Society's appropriation for the biennium of 1951-1953 included provision for Missouri's first state-wide highway historical marker program. It was now possible to adopt a standardized, integrated plan. The long-range program inaugurated in 1951 and continued to date provides for the erection each biennium of twenty-eight large, uniformly-styled, double-faced markers on sites chosen by the Society, with the exact spots of location being chosen by the State Highway Commission on roadside turnouts and parks.

We have endeavored to choose sites most significant for the areas they represent and of state-wide interest, necessarily eliminating many very interesting possibilities which will later be included. As the program is limited to highway markers, we are not able to include on-the-spot markers. It is hoped that the project will reveal to Missourians their rich historical heritage and allow out-of-state travelers to appreciate Missouri's role in the nation's history.

MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING THE SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the three months of September, October, and November, 1954, the following members of the Society increased its membership as indicated:

SIX LIFE MEMBERS

David M. Warren, Panhandle, Texas

TWO LIFE MEMBERS

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Hunter, Cape Girardeau

EIGHTY-ONE NEW MEMBERS

John C. Stapel, Columbia

TWENTY-TWO NEW MEMBERS

George W. Somerville, Chillicothe

NINE NEW MEMBERS

Jerome K. Walsh, Kansas City

SEVEN NEW MEMBERS

Holmes G. Dawes, Chicago, Illinois

SIX NEW MEMBERS

S. H. Sullivan, Sullivan

FIVE NEW MEMBERS

Harry L. Suttle, Springfield

FOUR NEW MEMBERS

F. C. Barnhill, Marshall

W. L. Gist, Kansas City

C. F. Halligan, Union

Edwin A. Harris, Kansas City

Wyatt E. Hawkins, Jefferson City

J. R. Mason, Fayette

T. S. Nichols, Arnold

Maude Rucker, Washington

Paul S. Travers, St. Louis

THREE NEW MEMBERS

O. D. Evans, St. Louis

James A. Horn, Kirkwood

Temple Morgan, Tampa, Florida

Mrs. Ross Wharton, Stanberry

TWO NEW MEMBERS

George F. Bacon, Kirkwood

Burney L. Fishback, Perry

C. O. Hanes, Jefferson City

Mrs. B. M. Lanham, Slater

Arthur M. Sames, Centralia
Ben N. Smith, Sr., Boonville
Vivian Stephens, Hannibal
Mrs. T. Ballard Watters, Marshfield
Mrs. Amelia C. Weier, Pevely
Mrs. Robert S. Withers, Liberty
A. C. Wonsetler, Seattle, Washington

ONE NEW MEMBER

Aylor, R. B., Jefferson City	Lucas, Mrs. Okla, Fayette
Baker, Mrs. Craig, Kansas City	Macdonnell, Carey R., Marshfield
Barnes, C. M., Marston	Marshall, J. F., Asheville, N. C.
Bedford, Thomas P., Fayette	McCluer, Franc, St. Charles
Bettis, Frank A., Kansas City	Mead, S. T., Slater
Black, Arline, Liberty	Meyer, Ellis, Jefferson City
Black, William, Morley	Montgomery, L. M., Washington
Boudreau, Olivia, La Grange	Moore, L. F., Laclede
Bragg, John M., Ava	Motley, Mrs. R. L., Bowling Green
Brown, J. Warner, Kansas City	Munro, Mrs. D. D., Kansas City
Bushnell, Sam C., St. Charles	O'Connor, Mrs. Gaylord, Louisiana
Butcher, Ralph E., Jefferson City	Phillips, Mrs. C. R., Lexington
Cayce, Mrs. J. Paul, Farmington	Piburn, Mrs. Earl, Kansas City
Chamier, Richard J., Moberly	Pickett, Irving I., San Francisco,
Coggins, W. N., St. Louis	California
Cole, F. L., Sr., Otterville	Poindexter, H. K., Kansas City
Edwards, F. Henry, Independence	Price, R. B., Columbia
Edwards, W. H., Kansas City	Roberts, Lorin W., Decatur, Ga.
Fields, Hardy R., Houston, Texas	Sampson, Mrs. R. R., Fulton
Gilbreath, Mrs. Olga, Parkville	Sarasin, Mrs. W. A., Kansas City
Gill, Roy A., Kirkwood	Sasse, Stella, Brunswick
Hackworth, Thos. W., University City	Seibert, Fred E., Columbia
Hart, Walter O., Breckenridge	Shoemaker, Floyd C., Columbia
Hartzler, Mrs. R. M., Kansas City	Stigall, Mrs. L. E., Springfield
Hayes, Harry M., St. Joseph	Stoddard, Mrs. S., Sarcoxie
Henderson, Ed, Farmington	Sullivan, Ralph E., Brunswick
Hilton, Rudolph, Kansas City	Summers, Edw. W., Jefferson City
Hoefer, Arthur A., Higginsville	Thomsen, Mrs. M. M., Berkeley, Cal.
Hooper, Thos. R., Maryville	Thrower, Mrs. Herbert, Dexter
House, Mrs. John, Allendale	Troetschler, Nan, McKittrick
Hungate, H. Lynn, St. Louis	Usher, J. Richardson, Clayton
Klein, Victor, Defiance	Vallette, E. B., Nevada
Knipmeyer, Gilbert, Jefferson City	Van Cleave, Brenton, St. Louis
Koch, Otto W., Brentwood	Van Sant, Mrs. T. H., Fulton
Krieger, Mrs. Alma, Fomfelt	Watters, T. Ballard, Marshfield
Lloyd, Wright, Marshall	Wightman, John, St. Louis
Long, Mrs. D. S., Lee's Summit	Young, Mrs. F. G., Marshall

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Three hundred and fifty-two applications for membership were received by the Society during the three months of September, October and November, 1954. The total membership as of November 31, 1954, is 7,312.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Adams, J. L., St. Ann | Brown, Irene, Houston |
| Adams, S. C., Memphis | Brown, Isaac, Marshfield |
| Adams, W. Howard, Kansas City | Bryan, William Harper, Marshall |
| Alcorn, John L., Seymour | Buescher, Mrs. G., Jr., Washington |
| Alexander, Thos. J., Kansas City | Burbank, David T., St. Louis |
| Anderson, Esther M., Afton | Burchard, D. D., College Station,
Texas, LIFE |
| Anderson, Oscar, Milan | Burling, K. F., St. Louis |
| Andrews, H. E., Union | Busse, A. F., Webster Groves |
| Arens, Lawrence, Martinsburg | Butcher, Robert K., Shreveport, La. |
| Armfield, Richard L., Ferguson | Bybee, Curtis, Jefferson City |
| Armstrong, Georgia S., Saint Charles,
Illinois | Calbreath, E. E., Chillicothe |
| Atchison, Margaret, Kansas City | Callaghan, J. C., Long Island, N. Y. |
| Aulbert, Henry J., Defiance | Campbell, Arbie E., Union |
| Avery, J. R., Cuba | Campbell, Wm. D., Los Angeles, Cal. |
| Baker, Harold W., Kansas City | Carpenter, Mrs. D. B., Hallsville |
| Baldwin, Lester C., Chillicothe | Carter, B. R., Warsaw |
| Banta, Mrs. E. T., Potosi | Casey, John H., Norman, Okla., LIFE |
| Barbour, Alice O., Kansas City | Chomeau, Bernal, Fayette |
| Barkshire, C. E., Columbia | Christian, Ernest, Monroe City |
| Barnett, Ralph Allen, Florissant | Cole, Bill, Chillicothe |
| Barwick, Walter W., Lanagan | Cook, A. B., Freeman |
| Bauer, Joseph, Pilot Grove | Cook, Mrs. Dudley, Jefferson City |
| Beasley, Lola M., Lawndale, Calif. | Coonce, James H., Kansas City |
| Bennett, Mrs. Karl, Jefferson City | Cornue, F. W., Chillicothe |
| Benson, Mrs. W. R., Kirkwood | Cox, Charles H., Rock Port |
| Bergmann, Richard G., St. Louis | Cox, Everett, Purdy |
| Bergstresser, H. C., Kansas City | Coy, Warren, J., Maplewood |
| Blackburn, G. L., St. Charles | Cracraft, Nina H., Mitchell, S. D. |
| Bloom, Emmett, Liberal | Crane, Richard, Philadelphia |
| Boren, H. F., New Wells | Cranmer, Mabell, Chillicothe |
| Bostian, W. B., Kansas City | Creech, Thomas, Troy |
| Botsford, Claude T., Chillicothe | Dakota Wesleyan University Lib.,
Mitchell, S. D. |
| Boudreau, James L., Steffensville | Dallas Public Library, Dallas, Texas |
| Bouska, Frank J., Ravenwood | Davenport, Mary Jane, Chamois |
| Boyd, Hoyt S., Seattle, Wash. | Daviess County Library, Gallatin |
| Brashear, Mrs. Hazel, McKittrick | Dawes, John J., Leicester, N. C. |
| Brass, Alphonse, West Alton | Debo, W. B., Devil's Elbow |
| Bratten, C. O., Peculiar | De Jarnatt, Mrs. Wm. T., Centralia |
| Breech, E. R., Dearborn, Mich. | DeLaHaye, Charles, St. Louis |
| Britzman, Alex, Houston | Delano, J. G., Swarthmore, Pa., LIFE |
| Broemmel, R. B., Moberly | |

Denham, Will S., Jefferson City
 Depping, Mildred, St. Louis
 Dietrich, Leonora, Glendale
 Digges, Mr. and Mrs. Chas., Columbia
 Dillon, Earl, Windsor
 Dolby, Richard B., Eldon
 Doyle, Elsie L., Marshfield
 Drake, Leo K., Memphis
 Dunlap, Elbert, Dallas, Texas
 Eads, Mrs. David F., Columbia
 Eberwein, Forrest J., Chesterfield
 Edwards, P. M., E. Chicago, Ill.
 Edwards, W. H., Kansas City
 Ellard, Roscoe B., N. Y., N. Y., LIFE
 Evans, Mrs. Robt., Billings, Mont.
 Farris, H. A., Chicago, Ill.
 Fassold, Mrs. Elsie, Perryville
 Fenimore, J. B., Normandy
 Ferbrache, Mrs. F. N., Springfield
 Filippello, Mrs. A. N., St. Louis
 Fine, Lee Calvert, Sullivan
 Fleisch, Virgil V., Hermann
 Flood, L. S., Nixa
 Foster, L. A., Hannibal
 French, Charles C., St. Louis
 Frick, Mrs. Cree, Lexington
 Gale, Archie H., Chillicothe
 Gardner, Claude, Leslie
 Geimer, Andrew L., Imperial
 Geiss, Fred E., Kansas City
 Gerald, J. E., Minneapolis, Minn.,
 LIFE
 Gerlemann, Edw. W., New Haven
 Gibbs, Elizabeth A., Fayette
 Geismann, Charles, Foristell
 Grant, Mrs. Doris, Parsons, Kans.
 Green, Mrs. Joe E., Centralia
 Green, W. B., Edgar Springs
 Gregg, Mae, Chehalis, Wash.
 Griffin, Geo. E., Berkeley
 Griffith, G., San Francisco, Cal.
 Griffy, Charles E., Marston
 Grimm, Thomas C., St. Louis
 Grinstead, Frances, Lawrence, Kans.,
 LIFE
 Hackney, James, Slater
 Hagedorn, Mrs. Vincent, Marshall
 Hall, Durward G., Springfield
 Hall, W. Dote, Reeds

Hamilton, T. M., Marshall
 Hardesty, Fred, Monroe City
 Hardin, Adeline, Slater
 Harmon, Mrs. E. T., Marshfield
 Harris, Martha V., Phoenix, Ariz.
 Hartshorn, Charles, Stanberry
 Hasting, Martin F., St. Louis
 Haston, Ivan, Sr., Chillicothe
 Hauck, J. J., Union
 Hawks, D. W., Greenfield
 Hawkins, Richard W., Gower
 Hawkins, G. L., Gower
 Heller, John M., St. Louis
 Herculeum Memorial Library,
 Herculeum
 Herider, Helen, Slater
 Heuman, Fred, Blackwater
 Higginbotham, Julia R., Kansas City
 Hill, Walter O., Hannibal
 Hilton, Glenn, Kansas City
 Hochswender, Mrs. D. M., Kansas
 City
 Hodges, Nadine, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Hoener, Samuel T., Oak Park, Ill.
 Hogenmiller, F. C., Weingarten
 Holden, Mrs. Avis, Oakland, Calif.
 Holper, Richard D., St. Paul, Minn.
 Hook, Mrs. I. D., Kansas City
 Houston, H. R., Sheldon
 Howell, Aubrey, Troy
 Huckins, Loyd, Fayette
 Huecker, Earl H., Bunceton
 Huling, Paulina Ann, Columbia
 Hulsey, Edward J., St. Louis
 Hunter, Nell H., Crystal City
 Illmo-Fornfelt High School, Illmo
 Irvin, John, Chillicothe
 Jackson, George M., Miami
 Jacques, Mrs. J. W., Slater
 Jenkersen, Mrs. D. C., Herculeum
 Joeckel, Gerald, Freistatt
 Johnson, Mrs. A. J., Kansas City
 Johnson, Johnny, Joplin, LIFE
 Johnston, C. R., Niangua
 Jones, Ben C., Chillicothe
 Jordon, Mrs. Lutie Gordon, Waverly
 Joyce, H. F., Lamar
 Junior High School Library, Independ-
 ence

- Kaiser, O. E., St. Louis
 Kammeier, Wm., Wentzville
 Kansas St. College, Manhattan, Kan.
 Karst, Clinton J., Ladue
 Keller, A. G., Cape Girardeau
 Kesler, Mrs. A. L., Chillicothe
 Kessinger, J. W., Kansas City
 Kincade, Dudley, Webster Groves
 Kirby, Dan M., Jr., Butler
 Kirchner, Richard, Boonville
 Kitchen, Waldo, Leasburg
 Knowles, Mrs. C. S., Rock Hill
 Koirtjohann, Earl, Washington
 Kuhr, Manuel Irwin, Columbia
 Lacy, Mrs. R. W., Hickman Mills
 Landingham, W. A., Milford
 Largen, Mrs. Myrtle, Ritchey
 Larson, Clifford, Springfield
 Lawrence, Mrs. Wm. C., Lakewood,
 Ohio
 Leach, Peter, Amherst, Mass.
 Lee, Mrs. Cora, Novinger
 Leech, Howard, Chillicothe
 Leedy, William H., Kansas City
 Love, Howard L., Neosho
 Loyd, Earl L., Jefferson City
 Lutz, Paul E., Lawndale, Cal.
 McDonald, R. E., San Diego, Cal.
 McLeod, J. Stewart, Palmyra
 McMullan, Irene R., Millstadt, Ill.
 McMurry, William F., St. Charles
 Mackey, J. F., Denver, Colo.
 Mahon, Barbara, St. Louis
 Mallon, Mrs. L. P., Kansas City
 Marr, A. N., Licking
 Marriott, Walter E., Columbia
 Matlock, Fred, Fresno, Calif.
 Meers, Robert R., St. Charles
 Meinershagen, J. F., Chillicothe
 Meyer, Albert M., Berger
 Meyer, Alberta J., Jefferson City
 Meyer, L. F., Jackson
 Meyer, J. A., St. Louis
 Miller, Jack, Independence
 Miller, Raymond, Gallatin
 Milne, H. E., Oregon
 Moore, Allen, Chillicothe
 Moore, Mrs. W. R., Perry
 Morgan, Frank, Oregon
 Morgan, Fred, Breckenridge
 Morgan, Nell, Kansas City
 Mosier, Mrs. Otis, Kansas City
 Mouser, Mrs. Wm. A., Ft. Worth, Tex.
 LIFE
 Munger, George, Bloomfield
 Myrick, W. P., Lutesville
 Nardin, Louise, Columbia
 Neale, Minor, Chicago, Ill.
 Niewald, E. L., Freedom
 Nimmo, J. C., Elkland
 Norris, Mrs. A. F., Perry
 O'Brien, Roland F., St. Louis
 Ordelheide, E. F., Wright City
 Ostrander, Allen, Springfield
 Ostrander, Roy Allen, Springfield
 Pattonsburg Branch Lib., Pattonsburg
 Peiser, Ernest E., Windsor, Kans.
 Perrine, Roberta, Chillicothe
 Peters, P. H., Houston, Texas
 Pfefer, Evaline A., Kansas City
 Pfefer, Morris L., Kansas City
 Pigg, Harvey P., Bonne Terre
 Pocahontas Pub. School, Pocahontas
 Powers, A. E., Farmington
 Pratt, Mrs. O. W., Kansas City
 Pratte, Geo. J., Bellflower, Cal.
 Pullen, Roscoe L., Columbia
 Putnam, Arthur W., Boonville
 Radford, Mrs. A., Hancock, Iowa
 Raebel, F. W., Imperial
 Rathbun, Mrs. Paul V., Marshfield
 Reddish, Mrs. E. L., Gashland
 Reich, Robert E., Glasgow
 Rhoades, Verne, Asheville, N. C.
 Rice, Claude L., Kansas City, Kans.
 Richardson, Mrs. S. K., Helena, Mont.
 Rion, Howard G., Chillicothe
 Rion, John D., Farmington
 Ritenour Jr. High School, Overland
 Rixey, Mrs. H. F., Clayton, N. M.
 Roach, Charles F., Rolla
 Rohlfing, Walter, St. Louis
 Roland, A. C., Jr., St. Louis
 Rosner, L. A., Jefferson City
 Ross, W. H., Rochester, Mich.
 Rost, Lawrence, Union
 Rousset, Elmer T., New Haven
 Rucker, A. C., Kansas City

- Rucker, J. W., Macon
 Ruckman, L., Denver, Colorado
 Ruffin, Mrs. James, Springfield
 Ruffing, Eugene, St. Louis
 St. Mary's Seminary, Perryville
 Sanders, Mrs. Bettye, Silver Spring, Md.
 Sarcoux High School, Sarcoux
 Sasse, Stella, Brunswick
 Schearrer, Hans, Kansas City
 Scheible, Jas. E., Norborne
 Schneller, Marilyn, Sturgeon
 Schoenborn, Otto, Bunker
 Schuenemeyer, C. E., Union
 Schuman, R. E., Rolla
 Schweig, Martin, Jr., St. Louis
 Scruby, S. R., Chillicothe
 Scurlock, Harry E., Columbia
 Sebaugh, Delos, Daisy
 Seddon, Mrs. James A., Ladue
 Shafferkoetter, Roy, Union
 Shetley, Roy B., Fredericktown
 Shinn, Thena, Jefferson City
 Shook, Edgar, Jr., Columbia
 Shopen, Cecil F., Kansas City
 Siesnop, Emil, St. Peters
 Sims, M. B., Cassville
 Skelton, William L., Kansas City
 Smith, Ben M., Jr., Boonville
 Smith, Charles, Fordland
 Smith, George F., Bunceton
 Smith, Mrs. J. B., Lebanon
 Smith, Philip Montague, Napton
 Soloman, P. B., Marshall
 Somerville, J. R., Jameson
 South, Mrs. Luella, Berger
 Stalzer, Theodore, Jefferson City
 Stapp, Lacey, Greenfield
 Statham, Mrs. Minnie, Nevada
 Steiner, J. E., California
 Sterling, John, St. Louis
 Stettes, Norman, Pacific
 Stewart, Joseph D., Chillicothe
 Stilwell, William, Chillicothe
 Stockton, Mrs. F. L., Marshfield
 Stoepelmann, Elmer, Berger
 Stuhlman, E. T., Palmyra
 Swanstone, T. H., Boonville
 Sweet, Mrs. Gilbert, Warrensburg
 Sweetland, Herbert R., Clayton
 Tacke, Olivette, St. Louis
 Tainter, Walter G., Union
 Tate, W. P., St. Louis
 Taylor, C. R., Palmyra
 Taylor, Doyle R., Chillicothe
 Templeman, Mrs. Robert, Bethany
 Terrill, Frank, Kansas City
 Thompson, C. C., Nettleton
 Thompson, Harley Wm., St. Louis
 Thorning, Mrs. Mary, Kansas City
 Tillman, Mr., Hazel, Baldwin Park, California
 Tipton, J. E., Lancaster
 Trammell, L. W., Dexter
 Travers, Paul S., St. Louis
 Uhlmann, R. Hugh, Kansas City
 Vallette, T. C., North Miami Beach, Florida
 Van Fleet, D. S., Columbia
 Van Wambeek, Jane Lee, Princeton, New Jersey
 Walkup, Orville, Gower
 Wallingford, Vernon E., Eldon
 Walsh, Jerome K., Jr., Ann Arbor, Michigan
 Warren, Stephanie Anne, Panhandle, Texas, LIFE
 Watters, John S., Marshfield
 Weber, William J., Oermann
 Webbe, Mrs. Peter J., St. Louis
 Weeks, Mrs. Oma, Dexter
 Weitzel, George, St. Louis
 Weneker, Ralph A., Kirkwood
 Wharton, Fenton N., Gentry
 Whitener, Joy, Louisiana
 Whitton, J. H., Santa Monica, Calif.
 Wigle, Marshall, Ruthven, Ontario, Canada
 Wiley, Mrs. Zoe A., Keytesville
 Wilson, Wallace, Jr., Jefferson City
 Wolfe, Mrs. Maybelle, Winona
 Wolfenbarger, Sam H., Neosho
 Wolters, Carl, Clayton
 Woolsey, Lucile, Hannibal
 Wood, R. F., Warrensburg
 Woods, Frank T., Seattle, Wash.
 Young, Otto C., Union

STEPHEN B. HUNTER AND DAVID M. WARREN
GIVE EIGHT LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

Eight new life memberships in the State Historical Society of Missouri have been added by Stephen B. Hunter of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and David M. Warren of Panhandle, Texas. Mr. Hunter gave life memberships to Mrs. William A. Mouser of Fort Worth, Texas, and James G. Delano of Swarthmore, Pa. The six life members added by Mr. Warren are: Miss Stephanie Anne Warren, Panhandle, Tex.; Roscoe B. Ellard, N.Y., N.Y.; J. Edward Gerald, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frances Grinstead, Lawrence, Kans.; Donald Burchard, College Station, Tex.; and John H. Casey, Norman, Oklahoma. This makes a total of seventy-two life memberships in the Society given by Mr. Warren. In the list of life memberships credited to Mr. Warren on page 67 of the October, 1954, *Review*, two of the sixteen names were omitted, Hesper Johnson and Leah Robinson, both of Joplin. Johnny Johnson of Joplin was included as one of the sixteen but was omitted from the list of new members on page 61, where he should have been listed as a new life member.

JOHN C. STAPEL GIVES EIGHTY-ONE ANNUAL MEMBERSHIPS

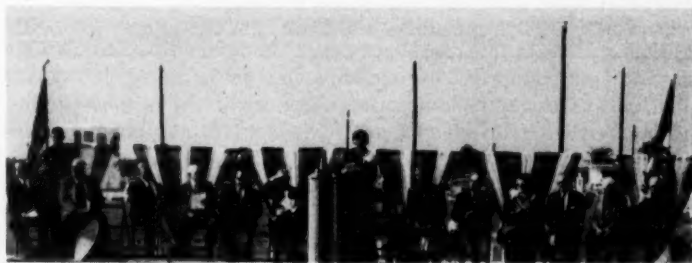
Mr. John C. Stapel, secretary of the Farmers Mutual Windstorm Insurance Company of Columbia, president of the Farmers Mutual Hail Insurance at Columbia, and president of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, has given eighty-one annual memberships to agents of the Farmers Mutual Windstorm Insurance Company in Missouri to stimulate their interest in Missouri's historical heritage and the State Historical Society of Missouri.

Mr. Stapel was elected president of the more than 1,200 member-companies of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies last October. The first Missouri Mutual insurance man to receive the honor, Mr. Stapel is also secretary of the Home Mutual Insurance Company and the Missouri Association of Farm Mutual Insurance Companies. A graduate of the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, Mr. Stapel was formerly publisher of the *Atchison County Mail* at Rockport, Missouri, president of the Northwest Missouri Press Association, and president of the Missouri Press Association.

DEDICATION OF NEW MADRID HISTORICAL MARKER

The formal dedication of the New Madrid highway historical marker located just south of the city on Highway 61, sponsored by the Lucy Jefferson Lewis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with the cooperation of other New Madrid organizations, took place on October 24 with over three hundred interested persons present. Mrs. O. B. Chandler, regent of the local D.A.R. chapter, presided. The Reverend Walter Craig of New Madrid gave the invocation.

Besides the welcome address of Mayor T. F. Hunter of New Madrid, historical addresses were made by Harris D. Rodgers of Benton, chairman of the State Highway Commission, Rush H. Limbaugh of Cape Girardeau, second vice-president of the State Historical Society of Missouri, and Floyd C. Shoemaker. Mr. Rodgers gave a biographical sketch of Lucy Jefferson Lewis and discussed the work of the State Highway Commission in the marker program. Mr. Limbaugh's remarks were directed to the importance of the occasion and a discussion of the spot upon which the marker is located. "New Madrid, Mother of Southeast Missouri" was the subject of Mr. Shoemaker's address, describing the history of the New Madrid area and the significance of the first American settlement in Missouri.



Speakers' Platform at Dedication of New Madrid Highway
Historical Marker

Others on the program to make remarks were Mrs. Frederic A. Groves of Cape Girardeau, vice-president general from Missouri, N.S.D.A.R., M. S. Gwinn of Sikeston, district engineer of the State Highway Department, and S. P. Reynolds of Caruthersville, president of the St. Francis Levee District and the engineer who

helped direct the drainage of Southeastern Missouri. Other prominent guests included the Hon. Paul C. Jones of Kennett, congressman from the tenth district, State Senator James F. Patterson of Caruthersville, and State Representative T. A. Penman of Portageville.

The presentation of the marker, erected under the joint program of the State Historical Society and the State Highway Commission, was made by Stephen B. Hunter of Cape Girardeau, a Trustee of the Society, to John H. Dalton of Kennett, Attorney-General of Missouri, representing the State of Missouri.

Music was furnished by the New Madrid High School Band, and the pledge of allegiance to the Flag was led by Andy Crisler, Eagle Scout. The Reverend J. R. Bullington of New Madrid pronounced the benediction. Co-chairmen of the committee in charge of the program were Mrs. Samuel L. Hunter, Sr. and Mrs. Vincent H. Rost. Fine organization and planning by the local D.A.R. chapter resulted in a smoothly-executed program. The State Highway Commission gave complete support, furnishing roadblocks for a quarter of a mile on either side of the turnout and assigning patrolmen to slow traffic as it passed the scene of the dedication.

DEDICATION OF FACTORY HIGHLIGHTS RESTORATION OF FORT OSAGE

A tremendous and most successful undertaking is the restoration of old Fort Osage, about twenty miles east of Kansas City in Jackson County. The purchase and development of the site and construction of buildings was authorized by the Jackson County Court, with the Native Sons of Kansas City, Missouri, Inc. donating the historical planning, furnishings, and exhibits. Members of the Native Sons in direct charge are William L. McPherrin, chairman of the committee, George Fuller Green, architect, and James Anderson, historian.

The fort was constructed by William Clark in 1808 of hewn whiteoak logs on a high bluff overlooking the Missouri River, three hundred miles from the nearest white habitation. It was built to enable the United States to establish friendly relations with the Indians by providing a government trading house, to enforce the licensing of private traders, and to serve notice upon the British and Spanish colonial authorities that the United States would resent encroachments on its new territory.

The first United States army post beyond the line of settlement along the Mississippi, Fort Osage had a strategic location near the fork of the northwest and southwest routes to the Rocky Mountains. The jumping off point for many expeditions, it was the last outpost for the first successful expeditions to Santa Fe. The War of 1812 caused the evacuation of Fort Osage from 1813 to 1815, but activity was resumed in 1816 by George C. Sibley, who had been United States factor there since 1808. The trading house continued in operation until 1822 when the United States factory system was abandoned.

Two buildings have been completely restored; blockhouse number one, the largest of five that defended the fort, was dedicated on September 11, 1948, and the factory or trading house was dedicated September 11, 1954. The dedication of the factory building was made by John Joseph Mathews of Pawhuska, Oklahoma, great grandson of the famous Rocky Mountain trapper, "Old Bill Williams."

The building has been completely refurnished, with the bedroom, dining room, and kitchen on the south end of the story-and-a-half structure, and the office, trade room, and storage room on the opposite end. The restoration and equipment are based upon descriptive appraisals and inventories filed annually by the factor with the Indian Department and upon artifacts found on the site. A museum in the storage room illustrates the operation of the factory and its history from 1808 to 1822.

A Fort Osage highway historical marker, erected by the State Historical Society of Missouri and the State Highway Commission in 1953, stands in a roadside turnout on U. S. 24 at nearby Buckner, Missouri.

TOURS OF HISTORICAL MISSOURI HOMES AND SITES

The Old South lived again when the Lexington Garden Club's third annual tour of old homes was attended by some 3,000 visitors on September 25 and 26. One hundred members of the Garden Club were dressed in hoop skirts and tight bodices as they con-



Photo by W. L. McPherrin

**Newly Restored Factory Building
at Fort Osage**

ducted tourists through the nine ante-bellum design houses. The tour also included the Lafayette County courthouse where visitors saw the old cannon ball lodged in one of the columns in 1861. The Commercial Bank display window containing the sword of Col. James A. Mulligan, commander of Union troops garrisoned at Lexington, was a point of interest, as was the Christ Episcopal Church, closed by Union troops during the Civil War. The Wentworth Military Academy was included in the tour for the first time and had several hundred visitors. Tea was served at Linwood Lawn, where Garden Club members put on musical programs for the entertainment of their guests.

The second annual Town and Country Tour of Old Homes in Platte County, sponsored by the Platte County Historical Society on October 2 and 3, 1954, included eleven stops in the central and northern part of the county. Four pre-Civil-War-era homes were the first stops, followed by a visit to the Platte County Court House, built in 1866. At Flintlock Church, built as Unity Baptist Church in 1848, visitors saw one of the few remaining log churches in the Middle West. This shrine is to be restored by the Platte County Historical Society as a pioneer church museum and chapel. An inspection of five homes in the Weston area rounded out the tour. Hostesses in period costumes received the tourists and provided refreshments at two stops. A musical program was given to complete the entertainment.

The Saline County Historical Society and the Boonslick Historical Society conducted their first historical tour of eastern Saline County on September 19, leaving Arrow Rock Tavern at two o'clock with forty-three cars in the line. Homes of several famous Missourians were visited, including those of John Locke Hardeman, Claiborne F. Jackson, M. M. Marmaduke, Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, Thomas A. Smith, John Sappington, William B. Sappington, William Price, Charles M. Bradford, and George C. Bingham. Stops were also made at the site of the Jonesboro court house and at the Sappington Cemetery. The tour was concluded with visits to the George C. Sibley Trading Post, Arrow Rock Court House, "The One Man Jail," the Girls' Seminary at Arrow Rock, the Matthew Hall home, and the Arrow Rock historical marker erected by the State Historical Society and the State Highway Commission. A picnic was then held at Arrow Rock

Tavern. The tour chairman was C. Wayne Elsea, and F. C. Barnhill and John R. Hall were in charge of historical data. A well-written, eight-page pamphlet explaining the nineteen historical places visited was printed for the occasion.

ERRATA

The January, 1954, issue of the *Review*, on page 378, carried a statement that calls for sincerest apologies to artist Thomas Hart Benton. Through some mistake, the gift of the painting, "The Negro Soldier" by Benton was credited to the Abbott Laboratories, which was not the case. It was a personal gift from Benton to the Society and it was given to complete the Society's war collection. It occupies a place of honor in the Benton Room at Society headquarters and it has always been a matter of special pride that the artist himself had given it to us.

The Society is indebted to Mr. Richard L. Hays of Hollister, Missouri, for calling attention to an error in the article on Ben Holladay in the July, 1954, issue of the *Review*, page 371. It was stated in the article that Ben Holladay had bought the overland freighting firm of Russell, Majors, and Waddell in 1862 for \$100,000. This should be corrected to read that Holladay bought only The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company, consisting of the stagecoach interests of Russell, Majors, and Waddell, a division of the larger company. The freighting operations of Russell, Majors, and Waddell were continued, although the famous partnership was dissolved soon afterward.

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

It was announced November 3 at the annual dinner meeting of the Audrain County Historical Society in the Pilots Lounge of the Mexico Airport that the society hopes to be housed in its museum within the coming year. Pledges for approximately two-thirds of the sum necessary to proceed with the plan have been made. Guest speaker for the occasion was Dr. Carl H. Chapman, director of American Archaeology at the University of Missouri, who gave an illustrated address on recent archaeological findings in Missouri. Robert S. Green was re-elected president of the society in the business meeting. Marquess Wallace was elected vice-president and Mrs. Alden F. Hayes, secretary-treasurer.

The Boonslick Historical Society held its annual fall meeting at the Boonville Baptist Church, November 8, 1954, with President J. H. Denny of Glasgow presiding. Dr. James Neal Primm, assistant professor of history at the University of Missouri and assistant director of the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection at the university, spoke on "Collecting Historical Manuscripts."

The Gentry County Historical Society is reprinting the 1882 (first) *History of Gentry and Worth Counties, Missouri*, on a non-profit basis. The book may be obtained by sending \$5.00 for each copy desired to the Gentry County Historical Society, Willis B. Sampson, president, Albany, Missouri.

Temporary organization of a Grand River Valley Historical Society and Museum was effected November 16, 1954, at a meeting at the Livingston County Memorial Library in Chillicothe. George W. Somerville was elected acting president, Mrs. Minnie Hedrick, vice-president, and Miss Roberta Perrine, secretary-treasurer, until the organization is made permanent early this year.

In a speech at the meeting of the Greene County Historical Society on September 23, Mrs. Lucile Morris Upton revealed that historians of several states are proposing a celebration of the Butterfield Overland Mail centennial in 1958. Mrs. Upton related some of the history of the stage line, which is credited with starting Springfield's growth, and suggested that Springfield be the center of a great regional celebration of the centennial.

The Greene County Historical Society met at the Springfield Public Library on October 28 to hear the guest speaker, Floyd C. Shoemaker, urge the importance of preserving the history of individuals, organizations and institutions that make up the community. Introduced by Harry L. Suttle, Mr. Shoemaker made suggestions for future work of the society. Kenneth M. Shuck, director of the Art Museum, discussed the museum's recent acquisition of the S. C. Trumbo historical Ozark papers. Dr. C. Benton Manley of Springfield, president of the society, presided.

Members of the Greene County Historical Society met at the Springfield Public Library on November 18 where they heard a talk on the archaeological discoveries in the Table Rock Reservoir. Robert T. Bray, research associate of the University of Missouri,

and Richard A. Marshall, research assistant at the university, illustrated their talk with colored slides. The speakers were introduced by Marvin Tong, president of the Ozarks Chapter of the Missouri Archaeology Society, and Dr. C. Benton Manley, president of the Greene County Historical Society, presided.

The quarterly dinner meeting of the Jasper County Historical Society was held in the Drake Hotel in Carthage, Missouri on October 27. The guest speaker was Floyd C. Shoemaker, introduced by Allen McReynolds, who described the fields of historical work open to a county historical society and suggested possible programs to popularize history. Several brief talks followed Mr. Shoemaker's address at the meeting which was presided over by the society's president, Mr. Era P. Hatcher of Cartersville. Mrs. Alice C. Rozelle of Webb City, secretary, announced that the Jasper County Historical Society had enrolled 350 members.

The fall meeting of the Missouri Archaeological Society was held in the Museum Building at Shaw's Garden in St. Louis on October 17, with the Greater St. Louis Archaeological Society as host. The program included illustrated talks by Dr. Hugh Cutler, Dr. P. F. Titterington, Dr. Thorne Deuel, and Dr. Preston Holder. Dr. Titterington of St. Louis, an amateur archaeologist, was presented the annual achievement award. Professor-emeritus Jesse E. Wrench of Columbia was re-elected president of the society, and vice-presidents elected were Henry W. Hamilton of Marshall, J. Allen Eichenberger of Hannibal, Leonard W. Blake of St. Louis, and Walter M. Davis of Springfield, with Carl H. Chapman serving as secretary.

A lecture on "Missouri Saddle Horses and Horsemen" was presented by Mr. L. M. White of Mexico, Missouri, on Friday, November 26, at the Jefferson Memorial Building in St. Louis in a program sponsored by the Missouri Historical Society. Mr. White is president of the State Historical Society of Missouri and editor and publisher of the *Mexico Ledger*.

The Native Sons of Kansas City held a picnic supper at Fort Osage on September 11 when the recently restored factory building, or trading house, was dedicated and opened for inspection. The guest speaker on the program was John Joseph Mathews, from

Pawhuska, Okla., great-grandson of "Old Bill Williams," former interpreter at the fort.

The annual fall meeting of the Native Sons of Kansas City was held at Macy's in Kansas City on October 27. Officers were elected for 1955 as follows: Edward C. Wright, Jr., president; Lyle Cook, first vice-president; Forrest Byars, second vice-president; Charles F. Rouse, secretary; Jack D. McInnes, treasurer; and James Anderson, historian. The newly-elected directors are Francis G. Foster, Robert J. Benson, William R. Hornbuckle, Bernard J. Duffy, Samuel P. Quarles, Roy P. Swanson, George W. Miller, James N. Green, and William G. Austin.

The first annual dinner meeting of the Pike County Historical Society was held in the Bowling Green Presbyterian Church on October 26. Edwin Stark of Louisiana discussed "Pike County History," and Mrs. Blanche Jones reported on the story of Joe Bowers, subject of the old Missouri ballad which was played by Mrs. Jones and sung by Robert Henry. In the business meeting presided over by William Turpin, the following members were chosen for the board of directors: Mrs. R. L. Motley, Mrs. Milton Duvall, Judge Thomas McIlroy, Judge Overton Fry, William Turpin, Edwin Stark, and J. H. Middleton. Mrs. Motley was re-elected president.

At the annual meeting of the St. Joseph Historical Society on October 11, 1954, in the Crafts Room of the St. Joseph Museum, Bartlett Boder was re-elected president, and Mrs. Clark Goodell was re-elected secretary. Entertainment was provided by two square dance teams from the Y.M.C.A.

ANNIVERSARIES

The Presbyterian Church of Liberty, Missouri, celebrated its 125th anniversary on August 29, 1954. On this occasion, the anniversary committee published a pamphlet giving a brief history of the church and lists of former officers and present members, and an article by Ethel Massie Withers describing the celebration appeared in the *Liberty Tribune* of September 2. A copy of the pamphlet and a program of the anniversary service have been given to the Society by Russell V. Dye of Liberty, secretary of the committee on arrangements.

A service of rededication was conducted at the Liberty Methodist Church on September 12, 1954, to celebrate the remodeling program of the 132-year-old group. The church began with a brush arbor meeting in 1820, one of the first religious services held in Clay County. A log church, built in 1840, was replaced by a frame building in 1854, which now serves as the east wing of the present structure. The Society received a pamphlet of the ceremonies, including a short history of the church, from Eugene L. Preston of Liberty.

The Rocheport Methodist Church celebrated its 119th anniversary on September 12. The Rev. Gene W. Wetherell delivered the morning sermon. A basket dinner at noon preceded an afternoon of reminiscences and a review of the history of the church. The Rev. J. D. Randolph, who has served in the ministry for 46 years, is the pastor. The congregation erected the first church building in 1844. In 1901, the present building was constructed. It has an art glass window, a gift of the Payne family in honor of Moses U. Payne.

A pamphlet containing citations for distinguished alumni and Methodist churchmen was printed for the centennial convocation on November 13, 1954, at Central College, Fayette, Missouri. Citations are included for Frank Clinton Barnhill, Emmett B. Carmichael, Lessie Bates Davis, Andrew Hunter Dowdy, Arthur H. Elliott, Ruth Kindred Kirk, Frances Davis McMurphy, Adah Elizabeth Peckinpugh, George Henry Seiberling, Dale P. Summers, William Henry Utz, Jr., and Robert Vanatta. Also in connection with the convocation, honorary Doctor of Divinity degrees were conferred on the Reverend M. L. Koch of Fayette and the Reverend H. O. Isbell of Columbia.

An illustrated booklet giving the history of Windsor Christian Church at Windsor, Missouri, was written by Miss Mattie Pepper to commemorate the church's centennial of May 2, 1954. The Society received a copy of the booklet as a gift of the author.

The Mt. Pleasant Church, twelve miles east of Fayette, observed its 100th anniversary on September 5. Approximately three hundred members and guests attended the ceremonies which included morning worship, a basket dinner, and a special program in the afternoon.

The Wellington Methodist Church, organized in 1840, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the church building on September 19. The brick structure, erected to replace the original frame building, was damaged by storms in 1898 and 1902 but was repaired and improved by church members. The Rev. Dale W. Sharp conducted a morning worship service, followed by a basket dinner and an afternoon service.

Services conducted by the Rev. Earl Statler marked the celebration on September 5 of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Senate Grove Immanuel Methodist Church near New Haven. The church was organized 110 years ago, using a log structure which was replaced by a frame church in 1853. The present brick structure was erected in 1879 at which time the church took the name of Senate Grove.

The Clay County Medical Society, the second oldest medical society west of the Mississippi River, celebrated its centennial on November 4 at its annual clinical conference in the Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs. Organized by nine progressive doctors in an era of superstition and herb doctors, the society now has forty-three members. Among guest speakers at the centennial were Dr. Roscoe Pullen and Dr. W. A. Sodeman of the University of Missouri school of medicine.

The Moberly Public Library celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on November 19 with a program highlighted by a speech by John A. Deck, professor of international relations and chairman of the department of social studies at Stephens College on "The World We Face." Carl Henderson, president of the library board of trustees, presided, and an address of welcome was given by Mayor Earl B. Noll. Several short talks and a student skit emphasized the importance of the library and the theme of the anniversary, "Let's Read."

Stanberry celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding on September 24 and 25. The diamond jubilee was highlighted by an address by United States Senator Stuart Symington, by the presence of Brigadier General George E. Martin, and by parades. Troops from the Army, Air Force, and National Guard took part in the festivities. On Friday night there was a

horse show, while Saturday afternoon included a fiddler's contest. An old-timer's banquet was followed by a street dance Saturday night. *The Stanberry Headlight* published a special jubilee edition on the history of Stanberry and Gentry County.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Residents of Paris, Missouri, and Monroe County paid tribute to H. J. Blanton, editor and co-publisher of the *Monroe County Appeal* and co-publisher of the *Madison Times*, by dedicating on September 18, 1954, a public drinking fountain of native stone on the courthouse lawn in recognition of his services to his community, county, and state. State Representative Olliver W. Nolan of Paris gave the dedication speech, and the official presentation was made by Dr. A. S. Baillie, pastor of the Paris Christian Church.

A bronze grave marker, sponsored by the D. A. R., was dedicated at Sikeston last fall in memory of the pioneer settler, Joseph Hunter. A native Virginian, Hunter migrated to New Madrid in 1805, where he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the District of New Madrid in 1808 and served as a major in the militia. He was named a member of the territorial council in 1812 when the Missouri Territory was organized. His life story, compiled by Miss Audrey Chaney of Sikeston, was read by Mrs. Kenneth H. Smitten at the dedication and was published in the *New Madrid Record* of October 22, 1954. The *Record* of October 22 also carried pictures of the New Madrid highway historical marker.

Formal presentation and unveiling of a portrait of President Emeritus Frederick A. Middlebush was made November 19 at the University of Missouri Memorial Student Union. The portrait, presented by Dr. Raymond E. Peck, chairman of the portrait committee, was accepted for the university by James A. Finch, Jr., president of the Board of Curators, and was unveiled by John Collet, president of the Student Union Board. The presentation of the painting, done by Charles F. Galt of St. Louis, followed a brief musical program, introductory remarks by Acting President Elmer Ellis, and an alumni greeting by Richard Chamier, vice-president of the General Alumni Association.

Laura Ingalls Wilder of Mansfield, Missouri, is the first recipient of an award established in her honor. The Laura Ingalls Wilder Award, established by the Children's Library Association, is to be given for "a lasting contribution to literature for children." Although Mrs. Wilder did not start writing children's stories until she was over sixty, her contributions have been noteworthy, as can be seen in an article on the award by Eunice Pennington in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of November 22.

An old prairie schooner wheel was given to the Ralls County Court by Captain Agee Fuqua of Chicago and has been erected on the courthouse lawn at New London as a symbol of gold rush fever in northeastern Missouri and a monument to the McElroy family. The wheel was made by Abram McElroy about 1848 as a spare wheel in preparation for a trip to California to join the gold rush, but was left behind. The late Mrs. Fuqua was descended from the McElroys. An article by Mrs. Oliver Howard in the *Hannibal Courier-Post* of November 18 describes not only the wheel's history, but also the trek west led by William Muldrow, using the prairie schooner for which the wheel was intended.

NOTES

"Watching the Cargo," one of George Caleb Bingham's famous paintings owned by the State Historical Society of Missouri, is to be loaned to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia for an exhibition from January 15 to March 13, 1955. This exhibition, the principal event in the academy's 150th anniversary celebration, is to include canvases of twenty-five of the most outstanding artists who have been instructors or students there. Bingham was a student at the Pennsylvania Academy in 1837.

The New Britain (Conn.) Art Museum has sent the Society a copy of the booklet issued on the occasion of the recent showing of its Thomas Hart Benton murals and some of Benton's most important canvases, among which is "The Negro Soldier," owned by the State Historical Society of Missouri and loaned to the museum for this exhibit. The "forward" is written by Thomas Craven, and copies of twenty-nine of Benton's murals and paintings are reproduced in the booklet. The murals were owned for many

years by the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York City and have only recently been acquired by the New Britain Art Museum.

The Wellons Gallery in New York was the scene of an exhibit of cartoons by Daniel R. Fitzpatrick of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* last November. The effectiveness of the cartoons and force of Fitzpatrick's work is described by Arline B. Saarmen in an article in the *Post-Dispatch* of November 16.

A copy of a very rare book, the *History and Directory of Springfield and North Springfield*, published by George S. Escott in 1878, has been given to the Society by Dr. L. E. Meador of Springfield. Another gift from Dr. Meador is a pamphlet printed in 1938 as a souvenir program of the seventy-seventh anniversary of the Battle of Wilson's Creek. The illustrated pamphlet contains a fine account of the battle written by Dr. Meador and is also a rare item.

Mr. Charles H. Briggs of Bonne Terre has given the Society a record book which belonged to his father, the Rev. Corona H. Briggs, which lists the marriages performed by him from 1872 to 1931, a year before his death. The Rev. Briggs performed the ceremonies in a number of Missouri towns, and the fees given him ranged from 50 cents to \$50, the latter being the gift of Lawrence Vest Stephens, later governor of Missouri, on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Margaret Nelson of Boonville.

An interesting manuscript describing a Missouri country school has been donated to the Society by Mrs. H. P. S. Burke of Monett. Written by Mrs. Burke's father, the late John F. Spilman, the article gives a brief history of old Sylvan School in Lawrence County from its organization in 1852 to the date of the manuscript, 1889. Most engaging, however, is the colorful, poignant narrative of school life drawn from Mr. Spilman's own experiences. John F. Spilman was the brother of William Jasper Spillman, the noted agricultural economist and scientist, who also attended the school.

Monroe F. Cockrell, grand nephew of Francis Marion Cockrell, has compiled a ten-page documented history of his famous great

uncle's career and has sent the Society a copy of it. A lawyer in Warrensburg until the Civil War, the elder Cockrell allied himself with the Confederate cause, becoming a brigadier general in 1863. After the war he served in the U. S. Senate for thirty years and was later appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He died in Washington in 1915.

Mrs. Ilene Sims Yarnell and Mrs. Arleen Sims Kidwell have compiled a list of cemetery inscriptions from Morgan County and have sent a copy to the Society. Included is an alphabetical index.

A history of Lawson's three-county community, *From Entry Fee to 'Fifty-Three*, by Ruth Bogart Roney was a gift to the Society from Ray Coffman of Lawson, Missouri.

The Miltenberger Family of Alsace, a genealogical study, has been compiled and printed by Val E. Miltenberger of Kirksville, Missouri. A copy of this record of the family has been given to the Society by the author.

A pamphlet in French, *Haiti et Chicago*, published in Port-Au-Prince, Haiti, by Imprimerie La Phalange, tells the romantic story of Jean-Baptiste Paul Dessables, the founder of Chicago, who was buried in St. Charles, Missouri, in 1813. The pamphlet, a gift to the Society by the Author, Joseph Jérémie, describes how the cultivated French-Negro native of Santo Domingo came to North America to trade with the Indians and in 1783 built a log trading post on the present site of Chicago. In 1796, Dessables went to St. Charles where he made his home and was buried. Only recently has his importance as an American colonizer been recognized by historians.

Mark Twain and the German Language is the title of a brochure by John T. Krumpelmann in the third of the Humanities Series of the Louisiana State University Studies. This extensively footnoted study describes with humorous examples Mark Twain's struggles with and interest in the language, with particular attention to the years during which the Missourian traveled abroad. The society has received an autographed reprint from the author.

The *State of Missouri Official Manual for the Years 1953-1954* (Blue Book) gives an alphabetical list of Missouri towns on pages 888-900 with the date of incorporation of each town and the town's classification and mayor. The date of incorporation is not to be confused with the date of the founding of the town.

Floyd C. Shoemaker, accompanied by Mrs. Shoemaker, spent the last week in October in southeastern and southwestern Missouri on Society business. At Caruthersville Mr. Shoemaker obtained from Mr. O. W. Chilton, editor of *The Democrat-Argus*, the old files of the twice-a-week *Democrat* before 1909 for microfilming.

On Sunday, October 24, the Shoemakers attended the dedication ceremonies of the highway historical marker at New Madrid where Mr. Shoemaker spoke on "New Madrid, Mother of Southeast Missouri." While in New Madrid the Shoemakers were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Hunter. On October 27, Mr. Shoemaker was the guest speaker at the banquet meeting of the Jasper County Historical Society in Carthage, where he discussed "Planning the Activities of a County Historical Society." On October 28, he spoke to the Greene County Historical Society in Springfield on the subject, "How a Local Historical Society Can Keep Alive and Move Ahead." The Shoemakers were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Meador while in Springfield.

Kenneth M. Shuck, director of the Springfield Art Museum, has announced the purchase of the manuscripts, written in the late 1880's, by J. C. Turnbo, editor and publisher of an early newspaper at Gainesville, Missouri. These manuscripts relate historical incidents of the White River country, the area from the mouth of the Big North Fork River in Arkansas to Fayetteville, Arkansas, in the period from the coming of the white man in 1815 to shortly after the Civil War. They include descriptions of schools, methods of farming, hunting, fishing, Indian villages, Civil War guerrilla warfare, and such Civil War battles as Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Springfield, and Vera Cruz.

Fort Crowder, two miles south of Neosho, is now a permanent army post, according to an announcement from the fifth army headquarters. The camp served as a signal corp replacement training center during World War II and was reactivated in 1951 as a reception center. It became a disciplinary barracks for short

term military prisoners in 1953 and still serves in that capacity. As part of the rehabilitation program, the post now has a farm colony and a vocational training center.

The country home of Henry Shaw, "Tower Grove," is being restored by funds given by Stix, Baer, and Fuller. Built in 1849, this home of the founder of the Missouri Botanical Garden has been maintained by that institution and was described in "Museums and Museum Collections in Missouri Open to the Public" on pages 220-221 in the April, 1952, issue of the *Review*. It was opened to the public about October 1.

Robert S. Withers has given a historic flagpole to the veterans of all wars in Liberty. This flagpole, which for many years bore the U. S. flag above the old Baltimore Hotel in Kansas City, has been erected in front of Memorial Hall. The veterans' organizations which accepted the gift are planning to set aside a day in the near future on which to dedicate this gift.

Local groups might be interested in the idea used in the centennial celebration of Bucklin, Missouri, in August, 1954. Bevelled china ash trays the shape of the State of Missouri and decorated in glazed colors with either the hawthorn blossom or the bluebird, the words "Bucklin Centennial," and the dates "1854-1954," were on sale as mementos of the occasion. The china souvenirs were made by the Anna Laurie Ceramics, Pico 33, California.

The discovery in a vacant house in St. Paul, Minnesota, of the "lost notes" of the Lewis and Clark explorations is the subject of an article, "History in the Attic," by Stewart Holbrook in *The American Weekly* of September 5. The notes, dated from December 13, 1803, to April 3, 1805, have been turned over to the Minnesota Historical Society.

David M. Warren of Panhandle, Texas, has sent the Society a tear sheet from *The Denver Post* of September 23, 1954, which contains a well-illustrated account by Fred Baker of old Fort Union near Watrous, New Mexico, on the Cimarron cut-off of the Santa Fe Trail. Old Fort Union was designated as a national monument by Congress last summer. It was originally established in 1851 to afford protection to travel and commerce between Missouri and New Mexico.

Mrs. W. P. Bowdry of Fort Worth, Texas, granddaughter of Missouri artist George Caleb Bingham, has sent the Society a clipping from the Fort Worth *Star-Telegram* of September 5 containing an article by Nedra Jenkins on her famous ancestor. The article is illustrated with two Bingham portraits of his wife and with a picture of Mrs. Bowdry and it announces the forthcoming publication of a book on Bingham by Lew Larkin entitled *Bingham: Fighting Artist*.

An article by Carl H. Chapman in the September, 1954, *Missouri Alumnus* describes the race of archaeologists of the University of Missouri to search for early Indian history in the Table Rock Reservoir Area in southwestern Missouri before completion of Table Rock Dam floods the area. Archaeologists have had only three years to work on a project that would ordinarily take twenty years. It was some 10,000 years ago, according to Dr. Chapman, that Indians first wandered into the valleys of Long Creek and White, James, and Kings rivers.

The September issue of *The Palimpsest*, published by the State Historical Society of Iowa, contains a fine account of the Lewis and Clark Expedition written by William J. Peterson, superintendent of the Society and editor of *The Palimpsest*. Several unusual pictures and a map accompany the interesting narrative of the history of the expedition.

Philip D. Jordan, professor of history at the University of Minnesota, is the author of an article entitled "Local History," which appeared in the May, 1954, number of *Social Education*. In this suggestive article Dr. Jordan states that local history is valuable enough to be studied for itself but he expresses a doubt that schools are actually accomplishing the objective of imparting knowledge to the students of their historical heritage. In his opinion interest in history and in reading history is on the decline both in the schools and among adults. As a remedy he urges more emphasis on making history readable through better writing.

This Editor agrees with Dr. Jordan on most scores but would like to note the fact that the State Historical Society of Missouri has consistently increased in membership to over 7,300, making it the largest of any state historical society in the country. Adults in Missouri seem to be increasingly interested in their state history.

"The G.A.R. in Missouri, 1866-1870" by James N. Primm, assistant director of the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection at the University of Missouri, appeared in the August, 1954, issue of the *Journal of Southern History*. The article describes the organized activity by Union veterans in Missouri as part of the Grand Army of the Republic. G.A.R. support of Radical Reconstruction and open opposition to President Johnson in the events preceding his impeachment are discussed, as is the opposition of the Conservative press in Missouri to G.A.R. policies. Mr. Primm attributes the disintegration of the G.A.R. in Missouri to its political involvement, partisan policies, and the coming of more settled conditions.

"General Philip St. George Cooke" is the subject of an article in the *Chronicles of Oklahoma* for Summer, 1954. Descriptions of Cooke's assignment to the Sixth Infantry garrisoned at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, in 1828 and his service there at intervals throughout the next few years, his expedition to the Upper Arkansas in 1829, his service as leader of military escorts for Santa Fe traders, and his role in the Mexican War are all of interest to Missourians in this scholarly article by Carolyn Thomas Foreman.

The eighty-fifth anniversary of the worst steamboat disaster between St. Louis and Cairo is marked by an article in the [St. Louis] *Waterways Journal* of October 30 by Dick Lemen. The author describes the fire on October 27, 1869, on the large side-wheeler, the *Stonewall*, just below Neely's Landing in Cape Girardeau County. This fire resulted in the loss of over two hundred lives, and a mass burial of fifty or sixty bodies took place near the scene of the disaster.

The history of the lead mining district of Southeast Missouri is the subject of an article by Henry C. Thompson, Secretary of the Unicity Chamber of Commerce, in the *Bonne Terre Register* of November 4 and the *Flat River Lead Belt News* of November 5. The outline of the area's two hundred years of mining activity under French, Spanish, and the United States flags was written in preparation for the bicentennial to be held in the area the week of August 15, 1955.

A special "Golden Jubilee" edition of *The Southeast Missourian* was published October 2, 1954, by the two brothers, Fred W. and George A. Naeter, to celebrate the Cape Girardeau newspaper's fifty years of community service. Accompanying sections pictured the industrial, cultural, and agricultural growth of the city and county, and a handsomely-illustrated supplement described the history of the newspaper.

Mrs. Oliver Howard tells how Perry, Missouri, got its name and why a move is under way to change the name to "Mark Twain" in an article in the *Hannibal Courier-Post* of November 2 entitled "Move to Change Name of Town Not a New Idea." In describing the history of the town and its name, Mrs. Howard notes that bona fide settlers never did like the name of "Perry." Mark Twain State Park is just northwest of Perry, and the Mark Twain Research Foundation, a national organization, moved its offices, files, and libraries to Perry a few years ago where *The Twainian* is published. The Mark Twain Park Association in Perry maintains a museum and library. The change of the name of the town would be a bid for tourist trade and souvenir industries.

An article by Margaret Whittemore on "Pioneer Mother" statues throughout the United States was published in the *Kansas City Star* of May 9. One of these statues, by A. Phimister Proctor, stands in Penn Valley park in Kansas City. Another, by students of the Kansas City Art Institute, is at the Prairie shopping center in Kansas City. A third, designed by a St. Louis sculptor, A. Leimbach, for the Daughters of the American Revolution, is at Lexington, Missouri.

The growth of the Jewish community in Kansas City is the subject of an interesting article by Irving Levitas in the *Kansas City Star* of September 2. The arrival of Meyer Kayser and Moses Wolf at Westport Landing in 1854 is the first record of Jews coming to Kansas City. Some half a dozen others migrated to Kansas City in the next few years, all engaging in the retail clothing business. The first worship services were held in 1870, and a 250-seat frame synagogue was erected five years later. The article describes the many philanthropies undertaken by the Jewish community which flourished from these small beginnings.

Mrs. Clyde Porter is the author of a feature article in the *Kansas City Times* of September 23, 1954, describing art's early

struggles in Kansas City. She credits the artist James Fitzgibbon, originator of Kansas City's first art school, with providing much of the leadership in the drive which finally resulted in the opening of the Kansas City Fine Arts institute in 1907. The Kansas City Museum now houses some of the work of Fitzgibbon and other pioneers in bringing art to Kansas City.

A timely article by Howard Turtle in the *Kansas City Star* of October 9, when horsemen at Mexico, Missouri, were preparing for the American Royal, discussed noted horses which have established Missouri's supremacy in breeding and have earned the title of "Saddle Horse Capital of the World" for Mexico. One all-time great saddle horse champion, Rex McDonald, is still so highly esteemed that at horse shows at the Audrain County fairgrounds, crowds stand at a signal from officials in tribute to the champion buried there.

October 23, 1954, was the ninetieth anniversary of the battle of Westport which has been called the "Gettysburg of the West." An article by Nan Carroll in the *Kansas City Times* of October 23 describes how the hopes of General Sterling Price to capture Westport and Kansas City were blasted when Major General Samuel L. Curtis's Union forces sent the Confederate troops retreating southward into Arkansas.

Dr. Frederick C. Robbins, who shared the 1954 Nobel prize for medicine for his contributions to the discovery of a way to grow polio vaccine in a test tube, is a graduate of the University of Missouri and a former resident of Columbia, Missouri. A sketch of the young scientist, who duplicated the honor received several years ago by his father-in-law, Dr. John H. Northrup, is found in the *Kansas City Times* of October 23.

In the October 26 edition of the *Kansas City Times*, Mrs. Clyde Porter tells about the long search by a New Jersey librarian, Margery Quigley of Montclair, for the illustrated diary of Carl Bodmer, which a woman visitor showed her in 1947 in an effort to ascertain its value. The diary, containing sketches of the scientific expedition of Maximilian, prince of Wied-Neuwied, made in 1833-34, is now believed to be of considerable importance, but neither the diary nor its owner can be found, so the search continues.

Another article in the *Kansas City Star* of October 31, written by Lew Larkin, discusses Bingham's four paintings on politics, "Canvassing for a Vote," "County Election," "Stump Speaking,"

and "Verdict of the People." This series of genre paintings represent the artist-politician's reactions to his own political convictions and experiences, and, along with his canvases on flatboat people, sent him to the top of his profession.

The Nelson Gallery of Art in Kansas City has acquired the long-lost painting, "Canvassing for a Vote," by George Caleb Bingham. Correspondence with the owner, Dr. Elwyn Evans of Orlando Beach, Florida, led to the purchase of the picture which depicts a scene believed to be just outside the inn at Arrow Rock. The tavern appears in the background of the painting, and the politician who is lecturing to three portly gentlemen may be Bingham himself or Claiborne Fox Jackson. An article on the painting in the *Kansas City Star* of October 31 by Winifred Shields includes a picture of the painting. The rare colored lithograph of this painting, owned by the State Historical Society, was lent to the Nelson Gallery during its Bingham exhibition in November.

Chester A. Bradley in his "Missouri Notes" in the *Kansas City Times* of November 10, 1954, notes that Warrensburg, incorporated November 23, 1855, is planning a centennial celebration, and that these events will no doubt be regular attractions the next few years, with Chillicothe, Palmyra, Rock Port, and Augusta all incorporated in 1855. In 1956, Bevier, Butler, Cameron, Chamois, Edina, Macon, and Marshfield will be one hundred years old, with De Soto, Harrisonville, Martinsburg, Mountain Grove, Unionville, and Wittenburg joining the list in 1957. It seems that 1858 was not a popular year for organizing towns—only Amazonia and Callao being incorporated, but 1959 will be the centennial year for Fulton, Jackson, Linneus, Meadville, Miami, Missouri City, Montgomery City, Pleasant Hill, and Waverly.

The Kennett (Mo.) *Dunklin Democrat* published in two parts, on November 15 and November 18, the speech delivered by Floyd C. Shoemaker at the dedication of the New Madrid highway historical marker on October 24. Two illustrations accompany the reprint of the speech, "New Madrid, Mother of Southeast Missouri."

Historical markers and signs indicating a historical drive through Lexington, Missouri, were erected last fall through combined efforts of the Lexington Chamber of Commerce and the Garden Club, according to an article in *The Lexington Advertiser-News* of September 22. Twelve signs mark spots of historical

interest and thirty-two smaller signs direct tourists. A pamphlet describing the historical drive which starts at the Pioneer Mother statue was prepared for free distribution to visitors.

A little known story of the Civil War came to light recently and was published in the *Liberty Tribune* of July 15. It concerned an ambush of Federal troops on the Liberty-Barry road by some Liberty citizens in retaliation for the killing of three prominent Southern sympathizers. Ernest L. Capps of Liberty heard the story from his grandfather, W. H. "Bud" Holt, an eye witness, and, in collaboration with C. G. Wolfskill of William Jewell College, prepared an article on it for the *Tribune*.

On Moberly's eighty-eighth birthday, September 27, the Moberly *Monitor-Index* published an article describing a clipping from the *Daily Monitor* 53 years ago on the city's thirty-fifth birthday. The clipping contained a picture of the original plat of the City of Moberly. Quotations from the old article describe how, from a solitary building in 1866, Moberly grew to a city of 10,000 by the time of its thirty-fifth anniversary. Miss Nell Deskin of Moberly forwarded the *Monitor-Index* article to the Society.

Miss Nell Deskin sent the Society a clipping from the Moberly *Monitor-Index* of October 9, 1954, concerning a mystery which will not be solved until September 27, 1966. On that date a large, black box, sealed since September 27, 1916, can be opened at the celebration of Moberly's centennial anniversary. The box, with the word "bread" beginning to show through the black paint, contains at least six hundred letters and souvenirs, and a smaller box contains the history of Moberly churches.

Two addresses given at the dedication of the New Madrid historical highway marker on October 24 (see sub-heading above) are printed in the New Madrid *Weekly Record* of October 29. These are Floyd C. Shoemaker's address, "New Madrid, Mother of Southeast Missouri," and Harris D. Rodgers' speech on Lucy Jefferson Lewis and the work of the State Highway Commission in the marker program.

A three-dimension scene depicting a typical Ozark area is being constructed as one of eleven North American scenes to be

displayed at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of September 1 describes the gathering of material around Salem, Missouri. According to Richard Pough, head of the project, \$20,000 has been allotted for the Ozarks project which will include a limestone bluff and a spring.

When "Westward the Way," the Louisiana Purchase commemorative exhibition of the St. Louis City Art Museum opened on October 23 in St. Louis, it included the first recent public showing of George Caleb Bingham's famous painting, "The Jolly Flatboatmen." This canvas, painted in 1844, marked the turning point in the politician-painter's career. It was believed lost for many years, but the original was located a year ago in Washington D.C. by Perry T. Rathbone, director of the City Art Museum. The owner, Claiborne Pell, lent the canvas for the duration of the St. Louis show which closed on December 6, 1954. An article by Howard Derrickson in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of October 16 includes a picture of the famous painting.

Harry F. Acre, Jr. is the author of an article in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of October 18, 1954, describing the transformation of southeastern Missouri from "dismal cypress-studded swamps" to "the second Valley of the Nile." Mr. Acre relates the history of the Little River Drainage District, organized in 1907, and Otto Kochtitzky's plan which led to the completion of the "Big Ditch" in 1920, stating that the digging of all the ditches in the entire district involved the "moving of more earth than was required in excavating for the Panama Canal."

Another article by Howard Derrickson about the commemorative exhibit "Westward the Way," appears in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of October 20, 1954, telling the story of George Caleb Bingham's painting, "The Storm." The property of the Wadsworth Atheneum of Hartford, Connecticut, the canvas, which was once sold for \$50, was part of a nine-painting Bingham exhibition. A switch from the artist's usual subjects of river boatmen and political life, "The Storm" is thought to depict a scene in the Ozarks.

In the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of October 21, 1954, in a third article on the Bingham paintings at the exhibit, Mr. Derrickson discusses the artist's only known work devoted exclusively to the American Indian, "The Concealed Enemy." One of about two hundred loans in the comprehensive exhibition of American art

of the last century, the painting is the property of Harvard University's Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

The Fleur-de-Lys Club of Ste. Genevieve plans to restore the historic old cemetery there. A major tourist attraction, the plot is reported to be over 200 years old and has not been used for seventy-five years. An article by Mary Paxton Keely in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of October 25 includes a summary of the major accomplishments of Lewis F. Linn, Missouri's "model senator," and Ferdinand Rozier, one-time partner of John James Audubon. Linn and Rozier are buried in the cemetery.

The largest burr oak of the United States, giant patriarch of Big Oak State Park in Mississippi County, was cut down with fitting ceremony on October 28, the victim of storms and decay. 334-year-old Big Oak is the subject of an illustrated article by William K. Wyant, Jr. in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of October 29. The stump and a ten-foot section of the trunk will be preserved at the site under a structure built of lumber cut from its vast bulk.

Six of the 224 paintings, prints, and drawings which comprised the commemorative exhibition at the St. Louis City Art Museum entitled "Westward the Way" were printed in color in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of October 31. A reproduction of the long-lost George Caleb Bingham painting, "The Jolly Flatboatmen," was included in the reproductions.

The old Turner Mill on Eleven Point River in Oregon County may be sold by the Turner heirs to a potential buyer who would restore it as a tourist attraction. Rich in history, the mill was built in 1880 by Clay Turner who made a fortune from his grist mill, wagon manufacturing, country store, and other enterprises. The story of the mill and Clay Turner is told by Lucile Masnor in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of November 22.

The archaeological diggings at Graham Cave near Miniola, Missouri have taken on added importance with the testing of the soil for use as a wonder drug. Missouri is already credited with the production of aureomycin from soil on a farm near Columbia, and Graham Cave is regarded by scientists as a likely source of life-saving antibiotic molds because the soil has been undisturbed for many years. A description of the history and composition of the cave is given in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of November 22, 1954.

A Folk Festival held at the St. Clair High School on November 19 and 20 at St. Clair, Missouri, is described by Charles De La Haye in an illustrated article in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of November 23. The program on both evenings was opened by oldtime singing. The stage program both nights included a variety of entertainment with performers coming from as far as Hermann, Rolla, and St. Louis as well as from St. Clair and surrounding communities. Exhibits of early American life were on display at the high school, and a parade supervised by the St. Clair Saddle Club highlighted the events of Saturday morning.

Self Chapel School, the little one-room rural school ten miles northwest of Versailles in former District 27, Morgan County, is in its last year of operation before being incorporated into R-1 Consolidated School District. As a farewell gesture, 107 of the school's 675 former and present pupils in the last sixty-nine years returned, some from as far as Nebraska, Iowa, and Tennessee, for a final basket dinner and reunion. *The Sedalia Democrat* of August 15, 1954, relates the history of the school and includes a list of teachers, years taught by each, and salaries received since the opening of the school in 1885.

A description of major dates in Springfield's 125-year past has been compiled by Mrs. Lucile Morris Upton and appeared in the *Springfield News & Leader* of September 26. Mrs. Upton has chosen happenings that set a trend, that have been long-remembered, or that were the first in a group or series. This chronological list of highlights is interesting and well-selected.

A highly amusing description of an old-time tent show is found in "The Ozark Wastebasket" edited by Lucile Morris Upton in the *Springfield Daily News* of October 6. The article, sent to the Society by Mr. Walter A. Coon of Springfield, recalls the sharp practices of such performances to which the gullible patron was admitted for ten cents, only to discover that the "extras" might add up to a dollar or so by the time he got out of the show. A description of the racy performance of "Valinda," the bubble dancer, is another highlight of the article.

An article in the Versailles *Leader-Statesman* of July 23, 1954, describes the history of the little brick building believed to have been the first business establishment in the town. The building,

which was demolished last summer, was built soon after the purchase of the lot on November 14, 1835. The article, sent to the Society by Ilene Sims Yarnell of Versailles, includes a colorful description of the growth of the business district since 1836.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

Main Street on the Middle Border. By Lewis Atherton. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1954. xix, 423 pp. \$6.00) This is a cultural and economic history of Midwestern country towns, those communities serving primarily as centers for farmers, from 1865 to 1950. Dr. Atherton, professor of history at the University of Missouri, is the author of previous books on the pioneer merchant and the Southern country store, but his own childhood in Bosworth and Carroll County, Missouri, gives him more than a scholarly knowledge of the subject. He realizes the impossibility of objectivity, but at no point does he mar the work with maudlin memoirs. By his own admission, Dr. Atherton once scorned local history only to discover later that life and history are one; the result is a work which reflects intellectual peace of mind and honesty.

No aspect of life in a country town is neglected in the author's attempt to show the trifles of everyday life from which the hopes and philosophy of a small town have sprung. Contrary to common belief, Dr. Atherton asserts that country towns lack stability and changelessness and uses the gentle probing of a psychoanalyst in giving the country town's "case history." He attributes disillusionment and lethargy to the "boom or bust" philosophy and to the constant starting over typical of towns "spawned in reckless and fickle optimism" by the agrarian frontier where idealism, optimism, materialism, and an abiding faith in progress were strangely intermingled.

The basic beliefs attributed to the small town are identical with the standards of the McGuffey Reader: traditional, conservative, and modest cultural patterns; middle class ideals; the idea of major and minor sins; crusades against sex and liquor; belief in America's world mission; and, most important, belief in a classless society, equality of opportunity, and social purity. Although the author notes that these ideals were not entirely compatible with realism, he concludes that they have survived in a modified form. The village church, although not so funda-

mentalist and moralistic, stands firm; education is not so God-centered; and an indirect approach is used instead of open moralizing. Dr. Atherton also notes the effect of transition on the idea of progress, transforming it into a mere worship of material growth. His sharpest criticism is of the cult of the "immediately useful and practical" and excessive materialism. He laments the social fragmentation and the loss on the part of the individual of a feeling of belonging to the community as a whole—"togetherness."

Where Dr. Atherton administers a slap on the wrist, it is never an unfriendly one, and the book is full of quiet humor and optimism, reflecting an abiding faith in the human race in general and the country town in particular. He concludes that villagers need to discover that country towns have more people today than in 1900 and possess greater farm loyalty than ever before. Extensive notes, appendices, and index are included.

Bingham; Fighting Artist. By Lew Larkin. (Kansas City: Burton Publishing Co., 1954. 358 pp. \$4.00.) Missourians have heard much about Bingham the artist, but for the first time, the full story is told of the man behind the artist—the man who was "a soldier and statesman, a burning patriot, a clever phrase maker and rhetorician, a solid family man, and an avid student of the Bible," but who could be rough and rugged as the riverboatmen he painted when necessary. His career is described in a very readable style from the initial conflict he felt over whether to make a career in art, law, or the ministry, with the author always in complete sympathy with his subject.

It is in the wealth of material brought out about Bingham's political life that the biography makes an original contribution, but the work is also a real contribution to Missouri's cultural history. Mr. Larkin, a native Kansas Citian, presently the *Kansas City Star's* Jefferson City correspondent, put seven years of research and writing into this biography. The artist-politician's services as a state legislator, as state treasurer, adjutant general, and president of the Kansas City police board are given long overdue attention.

Most complete, however, is the account of Bingham's role as a supporter of the Union and its constitution and laws. As early as 1849, he saw what many politicians were never to comprehend: that the slave issue was a convenient instrument for

demagogues. Politics and art were not separate entities to Bingham, as Mr. Larkin forcefully illustrates in his account of the artist's campaign against General Thomas Ewing, who ordered three and a half counties on the Missouri border south of Kansas City evacuated in an attempt to stop the border warfare. Bingham retaliated with his famous "Order No. 11" and with relentless opposition to the general, ending with the posthumous publication of a letter in 1879, which may have contributed to Ewing's defeat in the Ohio gubernatorial race.

The core of George Caleb Bingham's philosophy is a truth which succeeding generations have found ever valid: "... constitution and laws, however carefully framed, are no guarantee of the rights of the people when their public affairs are committed to the hands of unworthy and treacherous agents." Of fine paper and type, the book is beautifully illustrated. No formal bibliography or documentation, but sources, both general and by chapters, are set forth with valuable and suggestive explanatory notes. Not indexed.

Economic Policy in the Development of a Western State; Missouri, 1820-1860. By James Neal Primm. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1954. viii, 174 pp. \$4.00). This is not a general, factual history of economic affairs in Missouri but is an interpretation of the economic activities of the state government from its inception to the period just before the Civil War. In analyzing forces, motivations, and public reactions, Dr. Primm concludes that the state assumed a positive role in the economy and was regarded generally as the friend and patron of the people.

The author is an assistant professor of history at the University of Missouri and assistant director of the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection at the university. He combines a topical arrangement with a chronological pattern: state aid in 1821, state banking in 1836, and state credit to railroads in the 1850's. Throughout this pattern, he develops the idea that Missourians were inclined to favor state action deemed beneficial to an immediate personal or sectional economic interest no matter what the state of the business cycle.

A denial that any laissez faire policy existed in the state of Missouri in that period, the study submits that negative ideas were directed at federal rather than state economic activities. However, Dr. Primm attributes the economic policy in Missouri

not to any theory of state action or well-formulated plan but to an essentially pragmatic program.

The thorough documentation, bibliography, and index are helpful.

Jedediah Smith and the Opening of the West. By Dale L. Morgan. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1953. 458 pp. \$4.50.) Young Bible-toting Jed Smith enlisted under Gen. William H. Ashley to go up the Missouri River in 1822 as a hunter with his fur-trading party. For nine years thereafter, until his death in 1831, he explored the unknown West for fur and opened it up to settlement. Jed Smith remained a steadfast Christian in the midst of rough, almost lawless companions and followers and in spite of almost unbearable physical hardships. He is emerging in history as the greatest single explorer of the West. He effectively snapped the bonds which held Americans to the East when he traveled overland from Missouri to California by way of South Pass, explored the length and width of the Great Basin, and reached Oregon by journeying up the California coast. The author has incorporated a good amount of recently discovered source material of rare value and has coordinated a number of previously known sources into a well-written unit which will be invaluable to research students with its excellent appendix, footnotes, and index.

On the Oregon Trail: Robert Stuart's Journey of Discovery. Edited by Kenneth A. Spaulding. (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1953. 192 pp. \$3.75.) This day-by-day "Travelling Memoranda" of Stuart's epic-making journey from Ft. Astoria on the Pacific coast to St. Louis, June 29, 1812, to April 30, 1813, details the almost unsurmountable obstacles which he and his six companions met. The purpose of the trip was to deliver dispatches to John J. Astor in New York City, but its lasting value lay in the route which it outlined for the last great migration of frontiersmen to the west coast by wagon train, in other words, the discovery of the Oregon Trail. Included is a comparison with Washington Irving's *Astoria* which drew directly in places from Stuart's account, and a "Letter by Elisha Loomis," 1831, telling of Stuart's journey. Indexed.

The Journals of Lewis and Clark. Edited by Bernard DeVoto. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1953. 540 pp. \$6.50.) A condensation and revision of the *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, this very readable edition by Mr. DeVoto should help counteract the neglect of the *Journals* by its eliminating scientific notes, omitting unimportant entries, and abbreviating others. DeVoto lets the "American classic" speak for itself, adding an introduction, short summaries at the beginning of each phase of the journey, and valuable footnotes. Forces of nature evolve as the chief characters, and descriptions of these help the reader to realize the extreme difficulties under which the party labored and to understand why the style of the writing would naturally suffer under the conditions. Indexed.

The Nebraska Question 1852-1854. By James C. Malin. (Lawrence, Kansas: The Author, 1953. ix, 455 pp., lithoprinted from typescript, paper cover. \$4.00.) A product of forty-three years of research, this work describes the motives of Stephen A. Douglas in advocating the organization of the Kansas and Nebraska territories, the role of the people of northwestern Missouri in the controversy, railroad activities, local and national politics, the Indian problem, and slavery.

Mr. Malin centers his work around the implication of the mechanization of society during the mid-nineteenth century, asserting that slavery was doomed in this era of technological advance and that the extension of slavery was not so important to the people of northwestern Missouri as was the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. He pictures the Kansas-Nebraska Act as a victory for self-determination and localism over the growing forces of uniformity and centralization in the fight for the individual's place in society. He deals sympathetically with Douglas, whom he sees as a compromiser between the extremes of the aggressive abolitionists and such ardent Southerners as David Rice Atchison.

These controversial conclusions are based almost entirely on newspaper accounts. Vast research has brought forth a wealth of valuable material, but the disconcerting and abrupt style makes it extremely difficult to follow the author's trend of thought. Not indexed.

General Jo Shelby: Undefeated Rebel. By Daniel O'Flaherty. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1954. 437 pp. \$6.00.) This biography convinces the reader that General Shelby, the only Confederate general who never surrendered, well deserves to be rescued from oblivion, but repeated assertions of the general's greatness are not always supported satisfactorily. There is nothing particularly new in the comparatively brief account of Shelby's Civil War career in Missouri, but the treatment of the general's postwar activities in support of Emperor Maximilian in Mexico and in numerous ventures in Missouri is a valuable and original contribution. Mr. O'Flaherty, a radio executive, newspaper man, and magazine writer, uses a swiftly moving, highly readable style. His definite, positive judgments leave the reader unhampered by cautious qualifications but are sometimes questionable. Indexed.

The Heart of Missouri. By August R. Suelflow. (St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1954. 226 pp. \$2.50.) At its 1952 convention the Western District of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, resolved that the history of the District be written as part of the centennial observance. This book, covering the years 1854-1954, is the result of that resolution, and it describes every phase of the church's activities in the District. The Rev. August R. Suelflow, Director of the Concordia Historical Institute and Archivist of the Western District, was forced to prepare this record through uncharted waters. The result is a compact and scholarly product in which primary sources have been largely used, including several manuscripts until now not known to exist. The book is liberally illustrated, and appendices provide information on the congregations, officers, and conventions of the District. Indexed.

Historical Facts Concerning the Temple Lot. By Clarence L. Wheaton. (Independence, Missouri: Board of Publications of the Church of Christ, 1954. 53 pp.) Revival of the controversy concerning the location of the Temple Lots west of the court house in Independence has led to the publication of this booklet as a revision of a former tract, *That Interesting Spot of Land West of the Court House*, published in 1928 and again in 1934. The present study is intended to press current claims while preserving the historical data of the earlier publication. Not indexed.

Fifty Years of Community Service. The Naeter Brothers and the Southeast Missourian. By Leilyn M. Young. Edited by Howard Rusk Long. (Cape Girardeau: Naeter Bros. Publishing Co., 1954. 51 pp.) This is a splendid tribute to the three Naeter brothers and the newspaper which they bought fifty years ago. It is a record of their dedication to, and realization of, a goal of community, regional, and state advancement. The author has used the Naeter brothers and their paper as an example of the proper attitudes and techniques of newspaper leadership in pointing the way toward the solution of scores of community problems and those of wider scope.

Bourbon Democracy of the Middle West, 1865-1896. By Horace Samuel Merrill. (Baton Rouge: Southern State University Press, 1953. 300 pp. \$4.50.) This is a description of the triumph of laissez faire in the coalition of conservative politicians and businessmen which obtained, maintained, and finally lost control of the Democracy of the Middle West and thus of the nation. These leaders are called Bourbons in the sense that they were "wealthy, self-esteeming, self-appointed guardians of an already fixed pattern for living and making a living." Mr. Merrill is especially interested in the attempts of the conservative Democrats in the Middle West and East to prevent the revival of the Democratic party as the champion of the little men. He gives special attention to the politics of Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. This study of the dominant conservative guardians of the status quo is of a caustic nature with little attention given to the constructive aspects of the Cleveland administration. Indexed.

R. R. Bowker: Militant Liberal. By E. McClung Fleming. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1952. 395 pp. \$5.00.) In this biography of Bowker's incessant political activities and his achievements in the fields of library work, publishing, and literature, the author has described a man who was both idealistic and practical and who saw no inconsistency in combining the ideals of a liberal reformer and the duties of a corporation manager. Dr. Fleming may have been a little too generous in his praise, and perhaps Bowker would have made a deeper impression on the national scene if the range of his labors had been confined to fewer channels. Dean at Park College, Parkville, Missouri, Dr. Fleming

has exhausted the voluminous Bowker manuscripts in the preparation of this work and has provided a comprehensive bibliography. Indexed.

The Catholic Indian Missions and Grant's Peace Policy: 1870-1884. By Peter J. Rahill. (Washington, D. C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 1953. 396 pp. Paper \$4.25, cloth \$5.00.) The eccentricities of the federal government's treatment of the American Indians are brought out in this study of the work of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions in the interpretation and administration of President Grant's "Peace Policy." Under this policy begun in 1869, various denominations, Protestant and Catholic, indulged in political maneuvering to get as many reservations as possible under their own particular management. The dissertation is not concerned directly with Missouri history, but the problems of attempting to mix the church with politics and of Indian policy transcend local interest. This is a scholarly study, well documented, and it contains a good bibliography. Indexed.

The Mockingbird Piano. By Jean Bell Mosley. (Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1954. 192 pp. \$3.00.) The author here describes a happy childhood spent at River Valley Farm in the southeastern range of the Ozark Mountains, emphasizing the humor and neighborliness which made her life rich in homespun nobility and human understanding.

Rocktown, Arkansas. By Otis W. Coan. (New York: Exposition Press, 1953. 102 pp. \$3.00.) Everyone in town is introduced to the reader in this Ozark novel. The courtships, problems, prejudices, and ideals of the town are chronicled for the insight they give to local color and rural life rather than for any originality in the events themselves. Born in Iberia, Missouri, Mr. Coan displays familiarity with the region he describes and is sympathetic in his treatment even where he disapproves, as in the description of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan.

OBITUARIES

ALMSTEDT, DR. HERMANN B., Columbia: Born Dec. 26, 1872; died Sept. 12, 1954. Teacher of Germanic languages at the University of Missouri for fifty-three years and professor emeritus since 1943.

BISHOP, ERMA R., S. Greenfield: Born Aug. 25, 1879; died Aug. 8, 1954. A teacher and former editor of the Christian board of publications in St. Louis. A life member of the Society.

BRANHAM, ROBERT T., Englewood, N. J.: Born Aug. 3, 1886; died Jan. 15, 1954. A member of the Society.

BUSCHMANN, HARRY A., Batesville, Ark.: Born Feb. 11, 1894; died May 20, 1954. A member of the Society.

CARPENTER, D. B., Hallsville: Born Aug. 30, 1870; died Sept. 20, 1954. A cashier and vice-president of the State Bank of Hallsville. A member of the Society.

CONKLING, ROSCOE P., Jefferson City: Born May 3, 1889; died Oct. 28, 1954. A judge of the Missouri Supreme Court since 1947. He was a member of the Board of Curators of Stephens College and the recipient of an honorary LL. D. degree from William Jewell College in May, 1954.

DIETRICH, BRYON J., St. Louis: Born 1890 (?); died Nov. 11, 1954. Personnel manager and building manager of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. A member of the Society.

FRENCH, CHARLES BALDWIN, St. Louis: Born Sept. 4, 1920; died May 22, 1954. An attorney for the Army Corps of Engineers. A member of the Society.

GENTRY, MRS. NORTH TODD, Columbia: Born Sept. 27, 1868; died Sept. 2, 1954. Widow of the late Judge Gentry of the Supreme Court of Missouri, who died in 1944. A member of the Society.

GIESLER, MRS. LUCILLE HALL, Salisbury: Born June 9, 1891; died Oct. 4, 1954. A former editor and owner of the *Salisbury Press-Spectator* and a former member of the Society.

GRIMM, J. HUGO, St. Louis: Born Jan. 17, 1864; died Oct. 1, 1954. A former circuit judge, he organized the trust department of Boatman's National Bank. A member of the Society.

HEMINGWAY, WILSON LINN, St. Louis: Born 1881 (?); died Sept. 22, 1954. Financier and world traveler, he was honorary board chairman of the Mercantile Trust Company and a former president of the American Bankers Association.

HUMBARD, ADON J., Excelsior Springs: Born Dec. 3, 1889; died Feb. 6, 1954. A member of the Society.

JOHNSON, ARCH A., Springfield: Born June 9, 1867; died Jan. 20, 1954. A former judge of the Greene County circuit, he practiced law in Springfield for sixty years. A member of the Society.

LAUF, H. P. (PETE), Jefferson City: Born Oct. 28, 1894; died Oct. 19, 1954. A prominent attorney, he served for five terms in the General Assembly, being Democratic majority leader in the House in 1941. Active in the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. A member of the Society.

MCMANUS, GEORGE, Santa Monica: Born Jan. 23, 1884; died Oct. 22, 1954. Cartoonist and author, he was the creator of the famous comic strip, "Bringing Up Father," which he continued for forty-one years. He appeared on radio and television programs and was the recipient of numerous awards for his work.

MCPHERSON, REX V., Aurora: Born March 11, 1893; died Nov. 6, 1954. One-time judge advocate general of the Missouri National Guard and a former prosecuting attorney of Lawrence County, he was circuit judge of the 24th district.

MITCHELL, JESSE A., Jefferson City: Born Feb. 21, 1880; died Nov. 5, 1954. A banker and a member of the State Tax Commission since 1929.

MUELLER, IRENE B., Webster Groves: Born 1869 (?); died Nov. 16, 1954. First woman health commissioner in Missouri, she was a teacher and a dean of women before beginning her career in medicine.

NARDIN, WILLIAM T., St. Louis: Born Oct. 2, 1874; died Oct. 25, 1954. Lawyer, banker, and industrialist, he was chairman of the board of directors of the Pet Milk Company. He served on the Hoover commission to feed Belgium and was a past chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank in St. Louis. A member of the Society.

PATTERSON, ROSCOE CONKLING, Springfield: Born Sept. 15, 1876; died Oct. 22, 1954. Noted prosecutor, former United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, and a former United States senator. He was the sponsor of the Lindberg Kidnaping Law and was a close friend of President Hoover. A member of the Society.

PHEIFFER, HELEN, Excelsior Springs: Born March 26, 1885; died Oct. 25, 1954. A member of the Society.

STOKES, MRS. NELLE STEWART, Kansas City: Born Apr. 21, 1881; died July 31, 1954. A member of the Society.

THATCH, DEWEY P., Clinton: Born Aug. 6, 1898; died Nov. 6, 1954. A member of the 53rd General Assembly of Missouri and a judge of the 29th circuit since 1940.

WATTERS, PAUL E., Marshfield: Born Aug. 16, 1909; died Sept. 29, 1954. A former editor and publisher of the *Marshfield Mail* and a civic leader. A former member of the Society.

WILDEBOOR, WILLIAM, Jefferson City: Born Aug. 13, 1889; died Oct. 18, 1954. District manager of the Metropolitan Insurance Co. and a past president of the Jefferson City Chamber of Commerce, he had also served as the chairman of the Training School Board of Missouri. A member of the Society.

WILLIAMS, CLYDE, Hillsboro: Born Oct. 13, 1873; died Nov. 12, 1954. A former prosecuting attorney of Jefferson County and congressman from 1927-9 and 1931-43, he also had served as president of the Jefferson Trust Company in Hillsboro and of the Band of Hillsboro.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

ANOTHER EUGENE FIELD STORY

From the *Kansas City Journal-Post*, March 31, 1931.

My first meeting with Eugene Field was informal. At the theater one night I saw a man sitting just in front of me, tall, slender, his bald head fringed with a blond border. In the darkened auditorium I thought it was Bill Nye, whom I knew. I touched him on the shoulder and said: "Good evening, Mr. Nye." The gentleman turned around and said: "My name is Field. I don't see how you could make such a mistake. Nye has no such shock of hair as I have." Both men were as bald as an egg.

WHAT DID THE VISITORS USE?

From the *Calhoun Clarion*, February 11, 1905.

The statehouse roof is leaking again. When the snow began to melt, a thin stream came trickling down in Governor Folk's private office. W. A. Morrow, who has had similar experiences, ordered the cuspidors in the office collected and placed where they would catch as much water as possible.

HE WON'T EMBEZZLE IF GIVEN HALF A CHANCE

From the St. Louis *Missouri Republican*, July 6, 1854.
Wanted Situations—Male

Bookkeeper—an American of 23 who has had several years experience as head bookkeeper and at present holds that position in a house that is about to break, desires a situation of like kind in some *sound* house, either in this city or west, where his services will be sufficiently appreciated as to grant him a salary that by hard straining will enable him to support himself honestly. Is willing to act as bookkeeper, shipping clerk, and collector combined . . .

ANOTHER SURVEY NEEDED

From the *Rolla Herald*, January 5, 1922.

A compilation of results following a three weeks' survey of teachers in all parts of the state reveals these and many more interesting facts about feminine dress as it is regarded by the school teachers of Missouri.

Rolled stockings are unqualifiedly styled as "impossible" by the entire body; abbreviated skirts are frowned upon; and, to many, the thought of smoking is "unspeakable." . . . The one radical tendency in dress to receive the most pitiless disapproval and condemnation of the teachers was that toward the "jelly-fish model"—the type which boasts "the uncorseted line," and which

endeavors to achieve distinctiveness in dress by sacrificing dignity and womanly reserve.

... "No new suggestion in dress in the last decade has been so wanting in moral balance as this. . . . It is most regrettable that such an idea should have come to the American woman out of the war." . . .

HE WANTED HIS WAR BY LONG DISTANCE

From the Baltimore *Land We Love*, February, 1869.

A kind and obliging friend sends us, from St. Louis, Mo., the following:

After the battle of Springfield, Missouri, a regiment of Missouri troops were ordered, much against their inclination, to exchange their shotguns for the muskets captured from the Yankees. One long, lank, leatherly backwoodsman was especially obdurate, but at length consented to obey orders and accept the "single barrel." But nothing could induce him to take the bayonet. "It's bothersome to tote and I can't see the good ov it." Col. P. explained the use of it, and tried to prevail on the obstinate man to keep it. He took the musket, stuck on the bayonet and jabbed away with it experimentally and then drawled out: "Well Colonel, ef its orders, I 'spose I'se 'bleeged to kerry the stickin' thing. But all them Yankees is Dutch, and if one of them Dutch gits close enough to stick me with one ov them things and he don't run, I will."

MISSOURI, MOTHER OF THE WEST

From the *Columbia Missouri Herald*, August 4, 1899.

Oregon has 450,000 inhabitants—mostly Missourians. Wherever one goes in the state there is a reminder of Missouri. . . . "The left wing of Price's army settled that vally," said the mayor of Ashland pointing over the mountains. In the Oregon legislature out of 91 members four years ago fourteen members, including the speaker of the house and the president pro tem of the senate, were from Putnam County, Missouri. "Out of the first 800 pioneers who registered in the Oregon Historical Society," said its enthusiastic secretary, George H. Himes of Portland, "336 were Missourians." . . .

"Missouri did much to shape the history of Oregon," said State Secretary Himes. "Two of our greatest counties are named Benton and Linn, in honor of Missouri's United States senators to whom the pioneers of Oregon owe so much." "There were never any chinch bugs in Oregon before the Missourians came," said one envious native. "No, nor anything else," was the reply. . . . In only one place in Oregon were no Missourians found and that was the state penitentiary at Salem. Even here, however, the warden . . . said that he had taken as his model the Missouri state penitentiary so ably managed by Warden J. D. Stark.

HE THOUGHT EVEN THE KINGDOM OF GOD HAD TAXATION

From the St. Louis *Missouri Republican*, July 17, 1871.

Doing good under difficulties is thus illustrated in the experience of a missionary of the American Sunday-school Union in Missouri:

"At the first settlement I came to I found that there had never been a Sunday-school in that region, and the people could hardly understand what I wanted.

One had never seen a Sunday-school, and thought there must be some trick about it. Having some books with me, I proposed to give him one. 'No sir, I don't want it; I can't afford it; for I know, if I take it, there'll be some sort of officer arter taxes on it.' I wrote on the fly-leaf, 'No tax to be collected on this book,' and then he consented to take it.

"To ascertain the condition of the settlement, I asked a woman, 'Is society good?' She replied, 'I reckon so. I don't know him myself, but never heard any thing bad against any man by that name around these parts.' "

This resembles the answer that another missionary of the society, exploring "the pines" in New Jersey, got from the wife of a hunter, at whose cabin he called: "Are there any Presbyterians in these parts?" "I don't know if husband ever shot any. I'll ask him!"

An old man in Kentucky told the missionary; "I'm strong against Sunday-schools, because it's wrong to 'bias' the minds of children." . . .

WELL-SUITED FOR SOMETHING

From the *Rolla Herald*, December 29, 1921. Extracts from a "Letter from a Father to His Son at College."

Your letter of last week reached us yesterday, and I enclose thirteen dollars, which is all I have by me at the present time. I may sell the other shoat next week, and make up the balance of what you wanted. I will probably have to wear the old buffalo coat to meeting this winter, but that doesn't matter so long as you are getting an education. . . .

I want you to be so that you can go anywhere and spell the hardest word. I want you to be able to go among the Romans or the Medes and Persians and talk to them in their own native tongue. . . . I decided that we would stock you full of knowledge, if your liver held out, regardless of expense. . . .

Now, regarding that boat-paddling suit and that baseball suit and that bathing suit and that roller rictum suit and that lawn tennis suit, mind you, I don't care about the expenses, because you say a young man can't really educate himself thoroughly without them, but I wish you would send them home, what you get through with this fall, and I'll wear them through the winter under my clothes.

We have a good deal severer winters here than we used to, or else I'm failing in bodily health. Last winter I tried to go without underclothes, the way I did when I was a boy, but a Manitoba wave came down our way and picked me out from a crowd with his eyes shut. . . .

I ain't much of a penman, so you will have to excuse this letter. . . .

MORE VALUABLE THAN PROMINENT

From *The Pony Express*, Placerville, California, August, 1954. Extracts from an editorial by Herb S. Hamlin.

Floyd Shoemaker of Columbia . . . and his wife, Pearle, honored the *Pony Express* by paying us a call on July 31st. We found them so interesting the party didn't "breakup" till nearly 3 a.m. on August 1st, the date they used on signing the *Pony Express* register.

Mr. Shoemaker is one of the most valuable men of America. The Historical Society of which he is secretary, has the largest membership in the U. S. A. Its many thousands of members "didn't drop out of the sky." . . . Its large membership came from hard work. It is the main result of his untiring efforts to publish a quarterly second to none in America. . . . The quarterly put out by the State Historical Society of Missouri at Columbia is chuck full of original history that is not rehashed material. . . .

We didn't say Mr. Shoemaker is one of the most prominent, or famous men of America . . . But he is, nevertheless, one of the most valuable, contributing such a vast amount of wealth through his fine periodical. Bartlett Boder, of St. Jo, Missouri, Vice President of the Pony Express Trail Association . . . and his wife Vera, were here, just ahead of the historical secretary and his wife Pearle . . . Like the Boders, the Shoemakers traveled the old route where dashing mail couriers once rode in '60 and '61.

MISSOURI'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE MAHATMA

From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, September 1, 1954. Extracts from an article by Ernie Hill.

An enthusiastic Missourian is completing a trip around the world telling people about the late George Washington Carver. Richard Pilant of Granby, near Joplin, has dedicated a great deal of the last 13 years to seeing that the great Negro scientist and humanitarian receives full recognition for his achievements . . .

Pilant became interested in the project some years ago partly because his ancestors owned the slave woman to whom Carver was born in 1860. The great Negro scientist died at Tuskegee Institute at the age of 83. Last year, a national monument was dedicated to Carver on a 210-acre tract at Diamond, Mo., where Carver was born. Pilant spent 12 years getting it established.

"The people of India," says Pilant, "were particularly interested. Carver once had an extensive correspondence with Gandhi and actually worked out a diet for the Mahatma. We distributed thousands of pictures of Carver. In his later years he looked much like Gandhi. He was thin, almost toothless and had an angelic look about him. . . .

"I told them a great deal about the national monument in Missouri. It is the first national monument in the United States dedicated to a scientist, the first dedicated to an educator, the first dedicated to a Negro, and the first dedicated to inter-racial peace."

HE "JUST WANTED TO HELP"

From the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, October 18, 1954. Extracts from an article by Zilpha Chandler.

Piney Woods school in deep Mississippi stands as a monument to the patience and love of its founder, . . . Dr. Laurence C. Jones . . . who was born in 1883 in St. Joseph Missouri. He was the first Negro to graduate from the Marshalltown high school in Marshalltown, Iowa . . . [He] worked his way through the University of Iowa and graduated in 1907 . . . He founded Piney Woods school in Piney Woods, Miss., in 1909.

"I simply wanted to help the poor colored folk who had no hope to better their condition in any way so long as they were ignorant," says Dr. Jones . . . A good part of the world today knows that Dr. Jones and the boys on a log under a cedar tree were the beginning of Piney Woods school . . .

In all probability, Dr. Jones has more white friends than any other Negro in the country. The fact that he is permitted to operate a school for Negroes with a large proportion of white teachers living on the campus is positive proof that he has friends among the white folk in the South . . . "Here we work together with no thought of the color problem. We are far too busy to be concerned with who's who."

A bit of advice from a Negro friend has been followed. "When you've got your fist in a lion's mouth, 'taint no use to start roarin' and tearin'. You jest ease it out the best way you can."

The hospitality of his home has broken down many barriers. Observing all the traditional Southern customs, he never eats with Southern white friends unless they compel him to do so, but some . . . have refused to accept his hospitality unless he ate at the table with them.

A WINNING WAY TO SELL ART TO THE PEOPLE

From *The Old Print Shop Portfolio*, New York City, January, 1946, pp. 110-112.

. . . John Durand . . . said of the American Art Union, "through it the people awoke to the fact that art was one of the forces of society." . . . Its good influence was so incontestable that when the organization, which had been conducted by men of impeccable honesty, was disbanded because of the illegality of any lottery, the committee's report which conveyed the announcement of the dissolution of the Art Union said, "The only thing to be regretted is the result." . . .

Because the Art Union [New York City] published an annual report to its members it is possible to describe . . . the drawing [that] was held on the Friday before Christmas . . . The event of the evening would be the winning of the original of Bingham's *Jolly Flat-boatmen*, engravings of which had been distributed to all members that year [1847] . . .

Two large boxes of names were brought forward. One contained slips, each bearing the name of one of the 9,666 members, carefully checked by the Scutators to see that none was omitted. The other box contained the names of the works of art which had been purchased throughout the year by the Committee of management. In addition to the 272 purchases, 300 medals were being given out in memory of Washington Allston, showing his portrait on one side, and *Genius of America Rewarding the Arts* on the other . . .

MISSOURI'S FIRST GOVERNOR EXONERATED

From the *St. Louis Catholic Historical Review*, July-October, 1919, pp. 231-42.

Extracts from an article by Edward Brown entitled "Alexander McNair, First Governor of Missouri."

There is a story current that "after the death of their parents the sons, Dunning and Alexander [McNair], agreed to settle the paternal estate in a novel manner; that whosoever should be the victor in a fair encounter should be the owner of the homestead. Alexander received a severe whipping at the hands of

his brother, to whom he afterwards acknowledged he owed the honor of being Governor of Missouri."

The story is interesting, but has little semblance of truth. His parents did not die at that time, and the paternal estate had apparently been settled when the widow filed her final account as administratrix, some six or seven years previous. Nor was it the disposition of Alexander McNair to make settlement with a brother in the manner prescribed.

"Is it not possible"—he writes his brother in 1813—"for brother Dunning and me to settle our business without being both present. I am willing to take anything he will give me for the land and take in payment almost anything, rather than have a dispute with a brother."

Surely these are not the words of a man who would have consented to settle a difference with his brother by a fistic combat.

"DOWN THE RIVER"

From the *Liberty Tribune*, June 18, 1953. Extracts from an article by Robert S. Withers.

No expression ever struck so much terror to the Negro slaves of Missouri as "Down the River." Down the river meant that they would be sold to slave traders who in turn would sell them to the big plantation owners along the lower reaches of the Mississippi River and that they would end their days under the harsh-hand management of overseers—"Nigger drivers" in the language of the era . . .

Once I heard a Negro character in a show say of his brother, "He was a good boy, a hard working boy, got along with everybody, honest as de day is long, but he just would steal."

That was Noah's fault . . . He was a born chicken thief . . .

Grandfather had another Negro named George who occupied the same quarters with Noah. Tired out by a long rampage the night before Noah removed his newly half soled shoes and set them by the side of the fire place. Then he laid down and went to sleep at once.

George had plans for that evening and Noah's shoes tempted him. The nearest house where some Negro girls lived was the home of John Collins and our George was eager to call on the girls that night. Naturally he wanted to make as good an impression as possible. He noticed that Noah's shoes were much nicer than his so he just swapped with Noah for the night and closed the door softly to keep from waking him and went on his prowl.

Mr. Collins kept some bad dogs. When George approached the kitchen he had to walk right by the hen house. A chicken squawked, the dogs roared out and Mr. Collins came out with a shot gun and George left for home "in high." . . .

The next morning Mr. Collins came over and said "Bege! Noah was after my chickens last night." "How do you know it was Noah?" my grandfather said. "Well, my dogs ran him right away from the chicken house and they chased him clean to your house. What's more, I saw his tracks where he crossed the road in front of your house and his tracks are there in the dust yet. If you'll call Noah we can go see if the tracks aint his."

My grandfather called Noah and they went to the tracks in question and of course the newly half soled shoes fit the mark.

"Well, John," my grandfather said, "you take him down in the hollow and give him just as many lashes as you please. I don't like a damned thief any more than you do." . . .

Not long after this my grandfather saw Noah hide something in a hollow stump and after he had gone he went there and found a big ham. He had this ham cooked and made Noah sit down and eat ham until he nearly burst . . .

After this my grandfather told him "now you have just one more chance. I won't keep a damned thief in this neighborhood and if I find that you are still stealing you are 'going down the river.'"

For sometime everything was quiet . . . Then one night Noah was caught in a hen house by another neighbor. He begged off from this one and went as straight as he could to another hen house and got caught again. When these two neighbors converged on my grandfather here the next day and confronted him with their stories it was "Down the River" for Noah.

BURNING OF THE *Stonewall*, WORST STEAMBOAT DISASTER BETWEEN ST. LOUIS
AND CAIRO

From the [St. Louis] *Waterways Journal*, Oct. 30, 1954. Extracts from an article by Dick Lemen.

. . . The worst steamboat disaster between St. Louis and Cairo occurred when the *Stonewall* burned below Neely's Landing on October 27, 1869. It is still recorded among the world's worst marine disasters and the third worst on western waters. The *Stonewall*, a large side-wheel boat, was bound down the river when fire broke out on her main deck, aft. A deck passenger was trying to light his pipe while sitting in a shipment of hay, and a carelessly tossed match set the hay on fire, and it quickly spread to big shipments of coal oil and bacon. The boat's stern was turned into a strong wind, which carried the flames through the boat. The pilot tried to land the boat too quickly, running her hard aground on the bar between Devil's Tea Table and Neely's, about 200 yards from the Missouri shore.

It was just after supper, in a cold, windy autumn darkness. Panic broke out among the deck passengers who, surging forward with mules and horses, were pushed or plunged into the river. Soon the water was swarming with people and animals, floundering and fighting to live. Very few life preservers were used, although the boat was supposed to have a supply. The yawl was stolen by a frightened mob of men, who set out for shore without oars, paddling with their hands and wood torn from the yawl. The death toll was appalling in the icy waters. Over 200 lives were lost . . . The captain was last seen going down a ladder, on the side of the boat, trying to save himself. The purser told people everything was going to be all right, but was drowning minutes later, crying for help.

The *Stonewall*, a seemingly ill-fated boat, had had four serious accidents during three years of operation before her final disaster. . . . Insurance companies were frequently paying out money to have her fixed up again, and she was on her first trip after having been repaired from a previous accident . . .

The bodies were buried in a trench about 60 feet long and four feet deep, on a ledge of ground overlooking the river. Less than half of the bodies were recovered. Some burned in the fire; others were sanded over by the river . . . There

were no services when the victims were buried and no marker erected. Although a cedar tree grew there for many years, marking the grave in its own way, lightning has blasted it down. Even the stump was finally removed . . .

DID HE KEEP OFFICE HOURS TOO?

From *Church and College*, William Jewell College publication, Liberty, Mo., November, 1953.

Should you walk a few miles south of Columbia, Missouri . . . you would find, near the banks of Hinkson Creek, a small private cemetery. Among its few dozen gravestones is one which has stood there for 101 years . . . The real monument to the man who lies buried there . . . [is] William Jewell College.

. . . Who was this man, William Jewell? . . . He was born in Virginia on the first day of January, 1789, and moved with his family to Kentucky when he was about 10 . . . He read medicine with a local physician, then went to Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky, and was graduated there as a doctor of medicine.

He came to Boone County in 1821 . . . Columbia had only about 20 families; located in a thick forest, its houses were but log cabins. Yet Dr. Jewell insisted that the main streets should be laid out 100 feet wide, the others, 66 feet . . .

He served as mayor of Columbia for a number of years, and during that time he decided the streets should be paved, and took charge of the work . . . The doctor also saw the need for city sanitation, so he proposed an ordinance providing for inspection and regulation of slaughter houses, livery stables, and pig stys . . . The law was passed and duly enforced . . . The *U. S. Biographical Dictionary* says: ". . . No other man did more for Columbia and Boone County than Dr. Jewell."

. . . This layman felt a responsibility to his state as well. Consequently he served two terms as a member of the state legislature and a term as a state senator . . . He was opposed to drinking . . .

Dr. Jewell owned slaves, as did most citizens of prominence. He must not have favored the practice, however, for in 1836, he emancipated four of them and went their bond for good behavior, and by his will he emancipated two others . . . In 1843 Boone County organized an African Colonization Society, and Dr. Jewell served as first president, and was re-elected . . .

He organized a Baptist Church, the first of any denomination in Columbia in 1823. Some years later, he and a Methodist minister personally bought a lot and built a church, which they called a Union Church . . .

It was in education that William Jewell made his most lasting contribution . . . He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Columbia Female Academy . . . He was so interested in securing the state university at Columbia that he donated \$1,800 to the University fund in 1839, and was a member of the soliciting committee which raised nearly \$118,000 in Boone County for the location of the university there. . . . The act for which we know him best was his donation of \$10,000 for the establishment of William Jewell College . . .

At some undisclosed period in his life, William Jewell obtained a considerable knowledge of architecture, and so was in frequent demand as a consultant or supervisor in building public structures. In 1845, the Boone County Court allotted \$10,000 for a new courthouse. Dr. Jewell was appointed superintendent.

JESSE "SHOT" BY A PHOTOGRAPHER

From *The Kansas City Times*, November 12, 1948.

Thirteen years ago, when he was a youthful 79, Mr. [J. W.] Graham [of Buckner, Mo.] wrote out for Ol Sheley of Independence the story of his own encounter with Jesse [James]. On his ninety-second birthday anniversary, October 23, he repeated it to Mrs. Ethylene Ballard Thruston of Raytown, an eager student of local history. Here is the story essentially as he wrote it.

As a young photographer, 26 years old and six years experience, I started to work on April 2, 1882, as operator for R. C. Smith, who was manager of the photo-studio at St. Joseph, Mo. . . .

I went to work on Monday. The next day, Tuesday, April 3, was a day never to be forgotten by me.

Early in the forenoon a man came into the gallery and said that Jesse James had been killed in his home in the southeastern part of the city. . . .

I said to Smith, my boss, "Now is a good time to make some money, by photographing Jesse's corpse and selling pictures of him." Smith said go to it.

I first got an order from Enos Craig, the city marshal, for the exclusive privilege to photograph the body. . . .

There was an immense crowd for blocks around Siedenfaden's undertaking establishment several blocks from the studio, where the coroner had ordered the body taken. . . . I worked my way through the mob, found the undertaker and gave him Mr. Craig's written order.

The coroner did not keep me waiting very long. When he was through, the undertaker and his assistants brought the body into a back room where I had, in the interval, arranged some goods boxes for a camera stand. I was ready. The board on which the body lay was stood as nearly upright as possible. We tied a rope under his arms and around the board to keep his body from sliding.

The light was very poor, all we had coming from an outside door opposite the body. I made an exposure. . . . I changed plates and made another shot, took my outfit back to the studio, developed the plates and found I had two good negatives. . . .

Many people had followed me to the studio, eager to get a photograph of Jesse. Our printer made some prints. As the news spread over the country that Smith had the photos for sale, orders from all over came in for all we could let them have.

. . . Smith hired a lot of extra help and for months we were sending out hundreds every day.

About the second day after I had photographed Jesse James, I got permission from the sheriff of Buchanan County to see if I could get the consent of the Ford boys to make photos of them. Yes, it was all right with them, they said, so I proceeded to do so, in front of their cell, in the balcony.

I had a long interview with them, they were very friendly, and told me exactly all about the shooting. Bob did most of the talking.

In the first place, the capture of Jesse James for which a reward of \$10,000 was offered, was all fixed up with the governor of Missouri, T. T. Crittenden. They were to get him alive or dead, plead guilty if dead, and be pardoned by the governor.

. . .

Mr. Graham said thousands of the Jesse James pictures were sold, a small one . . . for 25 cents, and a larger one for 50 cents. He still has glass negatives of the pictures.

Editor's Note: Mr. Graham, the author of this sketch, passed away at his home in Buckner, Missouri, November 12, 1948.

PIONEER MAILMAN OF THE WEST

From the *Kansas City Times*, December 16, 1949. Excerpts from an article by Raymond W. Derr.

By December, 1859, ninety years ago, John Butterfield's conquest of the 2,701-mile strip of wilderness, desert and mountain had been a reality for more than a year. His first Overland Mail had left St. Louis over the new Pacific railroad (now the Missouri Pacific) on the morning of September 16, 1858; had changed to stagecoach at Tipton . . . and had rumbled through twenty-three days and nights to reach San Francisco at 7:30 o'clock the morning of October 10.

An eastbound stage had left San Francisco on September 14, met the west-bound stage near Guadalupe Pass, in West Texas, and had crossed the Missouri-Arkansas border the morning of October 8. The stage was in Tipton in time to catch the morning train on October 9, with arrival in St. Louis about 9 o'clock that night.

Every Monday and Thursday morning for two and one-half years thereafter, the Overland Mail left St. Louis on Pacific train . . . The last load of regularly scheduled passengers and mail arrived at California, Mo., March 21, 1861 . . .

A new route, the Pony Express, was established [1860], beginning at St. Joseph, Mo., and continuing to Placerville, Calif. . . . Few persons other than historians realize that the Pony Express was not the first regularly scheduled mail route across the continent.

Because John Butterfield was a colorful figure both in dress and in appearance, the trail he mapped became better known as the Butterfield trail. . . . He was described by a contemporary as "an imposing figure in a long linen duster and wide-a-wake hat."

On September 16, 1858, Butterfield saw two little leather bags containing the first overland mail placed in the mail wagon at the St. Louis postoffice. . . . He rode along with them to the Pacific railroad station . . . took the pouches personally to the baggage car of the tiny train with its wood-burning locomotive, and then climbed aboard the single passenger car for the ride to Tipton.

Nine minutes was required to transfer mail and passengers from the train to the waiting stagecoach at Tipton, to be driven by Butterfield's son, John. Waterman Ormsby, the only transcontinental passenger on the initial run, was covering the event for his newspaper, the *New York Herald* . . .

From Tipton the mail followed a course west on Moniteau street, and entered Morgan County following the Pacific grade to a point near the present town of Syracuse. Here the route made a junction with a previously established route known as the Boonville-Springfield road, along which a year later was to be established the first telegraph line into Fort Smith.

Southward the stage encountered some of the most rugged terrain to be found on the entire journey, toward the present town of Florence; into Pettis County

near Haw creek; through the outskirts of Cole Camp which, though already a village, was not one of the stations along the route.

The stage continued to Warsaw, entering on what is now Seminary street, and stopped at Nichols's inn, which still stands. Out of Warsaw it continued through Fairfield, across the Benton-Hickory County line, through Quincy, Wheatland and Elkton. The Hickory-Polk line was crossed just north of Rondo, and the stage entered Bolivar for the next stop. Out of Bolivar, the stage followed what is now Missouri highway 13 into Springfield.

From Springfield, the stage traversed Christian, Stone and Lawrence counties, following the present route of U. S. 60 as far as Marionville. Madry, McDowell and Cassville were along the route . . .

Out of Cassville the Butterfield stage followed present-day Missouri highway 37 to Washburn's and to Harbin's, in southwestern Barry County, the final stop in Missouri . . .

The route westward followed, in general, the route of present-day U. S. 80 through New Mexico, Arizona and California.

As the first stage entered Springfield on the afternoon of September 17, 1858, about 3 o'clock . . . crowds had gathered to witness the significant event. A salute of several guns was fired in Butterfield's honor . . .

On December 3, 1858, Butterfield inaugurated daily service between Springfield and Tipton, meeting the St. Louis trains, and it is reported that the stages were always crowded. The fare was 10 cents a mile. Passengers were permitted forty pounds of baggage.

Springfield citizens apparently regarded Butterfield as worthy of emulation, for they soon adopted his dressy clothes, setting a fashion that spread along the route. Butterfield coats, hats, shirts, cravats and boots were displayed in store windows . . .

The new route . . . gave ten days' quicker service than by way of the Panama isthmus . . . Butterfield had done a job which . . . was stupendous. He had assembled more than 2,000 men . . . He found it necessary to purchase large numbers of horses and mules, and the feed with which to maintain them; distribute them along the route; establish, construct, or contract for stations approximately twenty miles apart. Stage coaches, "celerity wagons"—a light weight vehicle for short runs—freight wagons and other equipment all had to be ready . . . Besides all this, Butterfield had to establish the route itself . . .

More than 1 million dollars was spent by Butterfield from the time he signed the contract to a year later . . . Passengers paid \$200 to ride the entire distance westward; \$100 to ride back. This was later adjusted to \$150 each way. The Postoffice department paid \$600,000 a year for handling the mail . . . The strain of the whole project broke Butterfield physically, and he retired from the presidency in 1860.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

Bulletin Missouri Historical Society, October: "The Diary of William H. Ashley," edited by Dale L. Morgan; "St. Louis Celebrates: The World's Fair of 1904"; "A Boy's Eye View of the World's Fair," by Edward J. Coff; "The Territorial Press in Missouri," by Roy T. King.

Chronicles of Oklahoma, Summer: "General Philip St. George Cooke," by Carolyn Thomas Foreman.

- Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly*, July and October: "The Relations of the Missouri Synod with the Buffalo Synod up to 1866," II and III, by Roy A. Suellflow; "Passavant and 'Missouri,'" by Charles Reimnitz.
- Harper's Magazine*, October: "Missouri's One-Family Newspaper [Lamar Democrat]," by Carol Lynn Gilmer.
- Iowa Journal of History*, July: "They Saw the Early Midwest: a Bibliography of Travel Narratives, 1727-1850," by Robert R. Hubach.
- Journal of Southern History*, August: "The G.A.R. in Missouri, 1866-1870," by James Neal Primm.
- Life*, October 25: "Kansas City's High Hereford."
- Mark Twain Journal*, Summer: "Mark Twain and Bernard Shaw," by Archibald Henderson; "My Encounters with Mark Twain," by Bernard Shaw.
- Missouri Alumnus*, September: "The Archaeologists Race the Dam Builders," by Carl H. Chapman.
- Missouri Archaeologist*, July: "Indian Quarries," by C. Helmer Turner; "A Prehistoric Object from Cedar County, Missouri," by Marvin E. Tong, Jr.; "An Obsidian Projectile Point from Southeast Missouri," by Mrs. Wilburn L. Davidson.
- Missouri Archaeologist*, October, 1953: "Fifty Archaeological Sites in Central Missouri," by Gregory Upp.
- [St. Joseph] *Museum Graphic*, Summer: "Commercial Fishing on the Missouri River," by Roy E. Coy.
- [St. Joseph] *Museum Graphic*, Fall: "His Golden Road: the Story of Robert W. Donnell," by Bartlett Boder; "Jesse James Was a Vaquero," by Bartlett Boder.
- Palimpsest*, September: "Lewis and Clark Expedition," by William J. Peterson.
- Saturday Evening Post*, November 20: "The Country Church Comes Back to Life," by Neil M. Clark.

SOCIETY'S YOUNGEST PRESIDENT MAKES OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION

George A. Rozier of Jefferson City, a lawyer and former state senator from Perryville, 1935-1941, was the youngest man ever elected to the presidency of the State Historical Society of Missouri and the first from southeast Missouri.



George A. Rozier

Mr. Rozier first became acquainted with the Society in 1935, was elected a trustee in 1937, second vice-president, 1938-1940, first vice-president, 1940-1941, president, 1941-1944, and a permanent trustee in 1944. He met with the Society's Finance Committee, which supervises the Society's operations between Executive Committee meetings, from the time he was elected president in 1941, and he became a member of the committee in 1944 and is still continuing in that capacity. His home is in Jefferson City.

He has brought to the Society not only youthful vigor and outlook but a purpose consecrated to obtaining for the Society proper and continued financial support. It was largely through his efforts that the Society funds have been increased and its services broadened.

During Mr. Rozier's term of office as president membership in the Society rose from 2,639 to 3,692, the J. Christian Bay Collection and the Thomas Hart Benton Galley were acquired, four of the last five volumes of *Debates of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875* were published and the two volumes of *Missouri, Day by Day*.



**McColloch's Leap, A Celebrated
Exploit of Border History**

On the night of August 31, 1777, about 400 Indians of the Shawnee, Wyandot, and Mingo tribes surrounded Ft. Henry, at the present site of Wheeling, W. Va., and ambushed Capt. Samuel Mason and fourteen men. Capt. Joseph Ogle and twelve scouts from the fort were also almost completely annihilated.

The alarm of the attack reached Shepherd's Fort, Holliday's Fort, and Fort Van Meter on Crooked Creek and from the latter Maj. Samuel McColloch and forty-five mounted men dashed to the rescue. The men reached the fort but McColloch was cut off and was followed by the enemy up Wheeling Hill where he met another body of warriors. His only escape lay in leaping his horse down a 150-foot, almost perpendicular precipice, which he accomplished successfully to the dismay of his pursuers. This spot on the National Highway is now marked by a monument commemorating McColloch's heroism.

This is the fourth of a series entitled "Heroic Deeds of Former Times" by the German artist, Georg Wilhelm Fasel, executed about 1851, and now owned by the Society. Others in the series will be reproduced on future *Reviews*.

